The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE NAVY AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The debate in the House to-day on the bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the extraordinary expenditures of the Navy Department, growing out of the Virginius affair, was brief, but very sharp and interesting. There was no opposition. Mr. Beck lead the sentiment of the Democratic side in a most fair and praiseworthy speech, taking the position that he would do nothing to embarrass the Administration in its task of upholding the national honor, and would vote for the appropriation with the declaration that hereafter, when circumstances might allow the examination of the expenditure in the light of the facts and necessities, he would demand that the Secretary of the Navy and the Executive Department of the Government be held to a strict accountability. Mr. Cox could not allow the opportunity to pass to sound the cry of war, and rather overstepped the bounds of prudence in calling the house a pusillanimous body, with no more fight in it than a mouse. Even he found himself in a corner and obliged to sustain the appropriation, choosing to be inconsistent with his past record, against making appropriations for the navy, rather than to exhibit the present folly of raising an outcry for war and refusing to vote the means of preparation. Several warm and eloquent speeches were made in reply. Mr. Hale, of Maine, showed Mr. Cox's inconsistency with his bitter opposition to naval appropriations last year. Gen. Hawley administered a severe rebuke, and said, with thrilling emphasis, that he who dared to stand on the floor of the House and trifle with this subject was guilty in the sight of God and men. He indorsed with fitting words the patient firmness of President Grant and the Secretary of State in dealing with the questions arising out of the capture of the Virginius. Mr. Beck characterized the action of the President in this matter as moderate and wise.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard argument in the Louisiana case. Mr. Pinchback was represented by E. C. Billings, and Mr. McMillan by Messrs. Marr and Ogden. The discussion was mainly of a strictly legal character. The argument in behalf of Mr. Pinchback was substantially as follows: It was held that the credentials of Mr. Pinchback, together with the fact, of which the Committee would take judicial cognizance, that Kellogg was acting Governor, made a *prima facie* case. It was further held that Pinchback should be admitted upon the merits of the case. It was argued that the Kellogg Legislature was organized strictly in accordance with the statutes of Louisiana. The returning board which had been adjudged by the Supreme Court of that State to be the only returning board, certified that fact to the Secretary of State, and he made out the list. He then certified to the Clerk of the former House and the Secretary of the former Senate this fact, in accordance with which the rolls of the two Houses were made out. The members whose names were upon these rolls, and none other, participated in the proceedings of the two Houses. It was shown that that Legislature, and none other, could have the legal right to begin the proceedings in question; that the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in a case clearly judicial, involving private rights, had passed upon the question as to which body had this right of legal inception. The case of Robbins against Potter, a Rhode Island case, in which a seat was claimed in the Senate by each in 1834, was relied upon. In that case the committee of that time reported favorable to the contestant, holding credentials similar to Pinchback's, and the Senate then held, Webster, Clay, and Calhoun voting with the majority, that the Senate could not go behind the decision of the Supreme Court of a State as to the legality of a Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

Some of the Western members of Congress have signed a call for a meeting to-morrow night, in the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of considering the several transportation schemes. The special object of the meeting is to endeavor to secure unanimity of action on the part of the representatives from the Mississippi Valley relative to the improvement of the Mississippi River. The real objective point is the appropriation of several millions of dollars for the construction of the St. Phillips Ship-canal. The movement is substantially a revival of the Commercial Convention held at St. Louis last Summer, and is a further attempt to accomplish the object that failed at that time of making a "log-rolling" sectional combination.

TAX ON SAVINGS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made an argument before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning with reference to the application of certain savings banks for further exemption from taxation. The present law exempts all savings banks from taxation which have no capital stock, and which invest their deposits simply to the advantage of the depositors. The savings banks having capital stock now make application that they may also be exempted from taxation. Mr. Douglass opposed any amendment of the present law.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, whose purport is to compel all land-grant railroads to transport United States soldiers and military supplies free, as is provided by their charters. His resolution especially directs the Secretary of War to report whether or not the Illinois Central Railroad have received compensation for the transportation of troops and supplies since Jan. 1, 1866. The question of the charter rights of that company in this respect, as regards transportation prior to 1866, has already been settled by Congress. Although the charter requires free transportation, Congress, at the request of Secretary Stanton, as a matter of apparent equity, paid that corporation during the war about four millions of dollars for transportation. Mr. Holman's special object is to discover whether the road has not received compensation for the transportation of a large detachment of troops sent over that road last Summer to Dakota.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The case of Gen. O. O. Howard, as embodied in the letter of the Secretary of War, was to-day referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs without instructions. Mr. Fernando Wood endeavored, with conceded unfairness, to compel the House, without considering the question, summarily to order a court-martial. Mr. Wood proposed to do this by instructions directing the Committee on Military Affairs immediately to report a bill authorizing the organization of a court-martial for the alleged defalcation. He had not even inserted in his resolution the word "alleged," which he subsequently was compelled to insert [illegible] of Mr. Dawes. He would have asked the House by a direct vote to order a court-martial upon an officer, without investigation or inquiry, and sentence pronounced by any court.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

The House Committee on the Judiciary this morning, by a vote of 6 to 4, Gen. Butler not voting, instructed Mr. Tremain to report the bill of R. C. Parsons, repealing the Bankruptcy act. Petitions from over 3,000 citizens from twenty-seven States have already been reported to the House in favor of the repeal. The bill ordered to be reported repeals the Bankruptcy acts, and all acts supplemental to it.

RAILROAD BILLS.

In addition to the two bills providing for a through railroad from Chicago to the sea-board, another bill will soon be introduced for a railroad direct from Omaha to New-York, in the nearest possible straight line.

THE SALARY DEBATE.

The action of the House on the Salary bill to-day accomplished the object which many members had in view in voting against the previous question on the bill yesterday, which was to secure an opportunity for the consideration of amendments. The order made to-day will be executed by the committee immediately, and they will bring in a bill repealing all the increased salaries, except for the Judges of the Supreme Court. The bill will repeal the President's salary after the expiration of the present term. When the bill is reported it will be considered by the House as in Committee of the Whole, under the five-minute rule. This means that any member may offer an amendment, and after one speech for and one against the vote must be taken. Amendment after amendment can be considered and voted upon in this way, and the measure will undoubtedly be kept before the House until every member has had a chance to submit his particular scheme for its repeal, and had a vote on it. When the House proceeds under such an order as that made for the consideration of the Salary bill, progress is very rapid, and possibly one, or at the most two days will finish the subject, and bring a direct vote on the bill in whatever form the amendments adopted in the House may leave it. The vote adopting the instructions offered by Judge Orth cannot be taken as a complete expression of the House in reference to its desires as to the extent of the repeal, as many voters were influenced by a desire to get the bill where amendments could be offered. But it is not unlikely the majority of the House may go as far as the instructions indicate, and pass a bill repealing all the increased salaries that the Constitution will permit.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The members of the Ways and Means Committee will meet at the Executive Mansion to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A NEWSPAPER POSTAGE BILL.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads held a meeting this morning, at which the bill prepared by the subcommittee, with reference to the delivery of public documents through the mails, was adopted. The bill agreed upon, in substance, authorizes the sending of public documents free through the mails, the free exchange of newspapers, and the free delivery of newspapers in the counties wherein they are published. In the distribution of public documents a stamp is provided, to be placed in the custody of an officer of the House, to be attached to every book, pamphlet, and document sent from either branch of Congress. To prevent the abuse of the power by unauthorized parties, it is also necessary for the name of the member sending a document to be appended to the package. The committee agreed to report favorably the bill looking to the free delivery of seeds from the Agricultural Department, and will, no doubt, regulate their distribution similar to the means provided for sending public documents.

THE COLORED MEN.

VISIT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The delegates to the National Civil Rights Convention called to-day on President Grant, by appointment. The Vice President of the convention, Mr. Downing, in the absence of the President, Mr. Pinchback, addressed President Grant, thanking him for his continued friendship for the colored race, in giving them position under his Administration, and for his recommendation to Congress to secure for them the civil rights of which they are now deprived.

President Grant replied that he was pleased to meet the delegates. He thought the enfranchisement of the colored race ought to have carried with it all the privileges of American citizenship, but they must be aware that there was a prejudice existing against them which has prevented early legislation. He believed, however, that the present Congress would pass such a bill as would secure to them all the rights which were now denied to them, and to which they were entitled. After the usual hand-shaking, the members retired, with the exception of Col. Robert Harlan, who, by invitation of the President, accompanied the President to his private office and had an interview of fifteen minutes' continuance. The delegates were much pleased with their reception by the President.

The principal feature in the Civil Rights Convention to-day and to-night was the discussion of the report of a committee on an address to Congress and the people of the United States.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

NO AMELIORATION IN HIS CONDITION—PARALYSIS OF THE THROAT PREVENTS SWALLOWING.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—There is no change to report in the condition of Prof. Agassiz. His physicians have been in constant attendance during the day, but have at no time reported the least sign of improvement. They state that there appears to be no cause to fear an immediate termination of his disease by death, but seem to apprehend that he may linger in a paralytic state and be deprived either wholly or in part of his reason. The attack is in the nature of paralysis, affecting particularly the organs of the throat, but extending at times to other parts of the body. In consequence of the throat difficulty it is impossible for him to swallow either food or drink, and sustenance has, therefore, to be supplied by means of injections. Dr. Brown-Séquard continues with the patient constantly, and Dr. Wyman as constantly as the nature of his professional engagements will allow. The bulletins displayed at the door of the Professor's residence are scanned with eagerness by many, and the anxiety is widespread.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—The Ahnapee *Record* of yesterday states that on last Thursday morning the masts, spars, and rigging of a vessel floated ashore at Higgin's pier. Later in the day the entire fore-quarter of what was evidently a large black schooner was washed ashore, and about the same time a man's body was discovered floating, but could not be reached. No information in regard to the crew of the lost vessel has yet been received.

MARINE DISASTERS—AN ENTIRE CREW THOUGHT TO HAVE PERISHED.

HALIFAX, Dec. 12.—The steamer Excelsior, from Barrow, C. B., bound to New-York, put in here last night, short of coal. A schooner, supposed to be the Planet, Capt. Wilson, was driven ashore at French Cross, Annapolis County, on the 2d inst. She has become a total wreck, and it is thought that all hands perished, as nothing has been heard or seen of them since.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS DEMANDED FOR THE CUBANS—MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

A mass-meeting of citizens in favor of granting belligerent rights to the people of Cuba in their present struggle for independence was held last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The meeting was under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity of this City and vicinity, and although no very prominent public men were present, it was, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, a perfect success.

Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne called the meeting to order, and nominated for President Mr. Horace Barnard, which nomination was unanimously ratified. Mr. Barnard having briefly thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, nominated for Secretary Gen. J. H. Ward. The Chairman next introduced Rev. Dr. Hepworth as the first speaker.

ADDRESS OF DR. HEPWORTH.

Rev. G. H. Hepworth said that war was, in our present development, a terrible necessity, but they had a right to demand, whenever that necessity was upon them, that war should be conducted on civilized principles, and that any nation or people that resorted to measures which were brutal in character should be amenable to common sense, to enlightened political economy and the Christian sentiment of the age. They had lately been startled by a somewhat unusual event, an event which sent a thrill of horror through the heart of every American citizen, an event which required not only explanation, but full and complete reparation. [Applause.] They had made their demand upon the Spanish Government, but he might be allowed to say in the presence of this meeting that their demand looked a little too much like an apology. When the American people spoke, they spoke in italics. What they said, they meant, and what they meant they were in the habit of saying. [Loud applause.] They had a right to require of any public officer, when he represented the dignity of their great nation, that he should refrain from apology, and speak that truth alone which lay deep-seated in the American heart. Now, if diplomacy and cowardice were synonyms, then they stood very high indeed in the ranks of diplomacy. There was one thing at the bottom of their policy, and that was perfect protection to all American citizens the wide world over—that every American citizen who was engaged in legitimate pursuits had a right to feel that he had the whole army and the whole navy of the Republic behind him. [Applause.] They had made their first demand of Spain; their next should be sent, not by telegraph, nor yet by mail; but, under the circumstances of the case, inside of a bomb-shell. [Loud and prolonged applause.] If Spain confessed—and she had half confessed already—that she was not able to enforce her own decrees in Cuba, then they would volunteer service and enforce them themselves. They asked, in the first instance, a thorough investigation of the atrocity, and after that they demanded the condign and summary punishment of the criminals, whomsoever they might be. [Applause.] He imagined that they were in no way frightened by the bombastic tone of the Spanish press, or the impulsive sentiments of the Spanish people. He had lived long enough, and had experience enough to know that when a man was very anxious to die a thousand deaths, the real death that he desired was that of old age. [Laughter.] When an excited horde of volunteers told them, when they simply asked for justice, that they would burn the whole island rather than accede, he was inclined to think that the object of their so doing would be to get the insurance on the same. Calmness was bravery, and they would be calm; our pulse was never so hot at the moment, that it would not be sure to cool at last. That which they as a people had demanded of the Government of Cuba, they would, as the foremost nation of the earth, insist on having. [Applause.] They would have no more butcheries. If the Government which held Cuba would kill, let it be in honorable warfare, and if they would shoot, let it be at a men's breast and not at his back. [Great applause.] Now he wanted to ask the question, why was it that they were startled to the very centre of their souls by this long series of acts unbecoming any nation living under the sun of the nineteenth century. The question answered itself. If they regarded Spain for a few minutes, they would see with him that that country was in the blackness of night in its social and political economy to the century of which they were a part. Spain had sixteen millions of inhabitants, and of these, twelve millions could not read or write. It had about four thousand hamlets, villages, towns, and cities, and these four thousand congregations of people were presided over by Mayors, two thousand of whom could not sign their own names to any public document. If that had been true of some of the New-York officers, it would have been well. [Loud applause and laughter.] This simple statement of facts would give an idea of what they had a right logically to expect from Spain. So far as Cuba was concerned, Spain had never any other interest in it except what was connected with dollars and cents. Spanish rule there had been iron-handed, and had been agressive. In order to fill her coffers, Spain had organized slavery in Cuba, and for three generations the island had been filled with men, women, and children who had been stolen from their native country, and who were compelled to earn money to fill the Spanish coffers. There had been two notable facts in connection with the Spanish Government of Cuba, the existence of slavery throughout the island, and the presence of a Captain General who had power as unlimited as the Czar of Russia. Under his régime there were no rights for Cubans which Spaniards were bound to respect. Cuba had been nothing but the financial sponge of Spain, which Spain threw into the sugar vats of the island, and then squeezed into the treasury of the home country. For two generations Cuba had been enslaved, and over and over again had tried to effect her release, but in vain. With such bright examples as Cuba had before her, should she still linger in chains? Should she stand back abashed, and refuse to take the risk that she would win the goal? The speaker having referred at some length to the several insurrectionary efforts in which Cuba had been engaged for the achievement of her independence, concluded by claiming for her the sympathy of American citizens, whose duty it was, he said, to help her to the same national independence and human liberty with which they were themselves blessed. [Applause.]

MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTION.

The Chairman said that, in the absence of Gen. Ward, who had been nominated as Secretary, he would name Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne to act in his place. Mr. Thorne then read the following memorial and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned memorialists, residents of the City of New-York and vicinity, respectfully show:

That for more than five years there has existed a state of revolution in the Island of Cuba, caused, as your memorialists believe, by the efforts of the native born population to throw off their allegiance to Spain.

We further respectfully represent that, while acknowledging the right of the Spanish Government and people to retain their possessions in Cuba, we claim that they are bound by the laws of humanity and civilization to conduct their measures of repression in accordance with the laws recognized by all civilized nations.

From information received, we believe that the greatest possible atrocities are frequently practiced; men, women, and children are indiscriminately murdered by the representatives of the Spanish Government, even after resistance has ceased.

During the past few years nearly 3,000 political prisoners have been shot, or otherwise executed, many of them without any form of trial; nearly 5,000 prisoners have been taken, whose fate—probably worse than death—is unknown save to their captors. Worse still, over 300 women and children have been driven to the woods without food or shelter, the inhabitants forbidden to communicate with, or assist them under penalty of death; nay more, they have been hunted, torn, and mutilated by bloodhounds, and sacrificed to the lust of a cruel and unrestrained soldiery, acting in the name of the Government.

We respectfully represent that we feel these acts to be a stigma and a disgrace to our common humanity, and that it is our duty to use all lawful means in our power to put a stop to these horrors.

We therefore pray your honorable body to speedily adopt such measures as will in future prevent the recurrence of these cruel and inhuman acts. And it is further

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York and vicinity, in mass-meeting here assembled, most earnestly pray that the Senate and House of Representatives will immediately grant belligerent rights to the people, in the present contest in Cuba for independence against oppression and the holding in bondage by Spain of a people of different color and race.

The Secretary next read a list of Vice Presidents, among whom were the following: Hon. Andrew Johnson, Peter Cooper, Oswald Ottendorfer, Rev. Dr. Talmage, John Kelly, Smith Ely, Jr., Gen. Henry May Preston, A. Oakey Hall, Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Charles A. Loew, W. S. Pinckney, George Opdyke, Wm. C. Conner, J. W. Chandler, E. D. Morgan, J. K. Porter, Wm. E. Robinson, Gen. Burnside, M. T. McMahon and others.

The Chairman then read a copy of resolutions passed at a convention held at Columbia, S. C., last month, denouncing the capture of the Virginius. He also read a number of letters from prominent gentlemen, among which was one from Gov. Dix, in which he said that having already expressed his views in regard to the Cuban atrocities, he did not wish to take part in a second public meeting, as he had every confidence in the Government. Hon. S. S. Cox, in a communication to the Secretary, offered his name for the "service of Cuba and humanity," and said that as there was not spirit enough in Congress to-day to lift up their eyes to the American flag, they could scarcely be expected to fight for it.

Gen. John Cochrane was next introduced. He alluded to the wrongs and injuries inflicted upon Cuba, described her eligible harbors and bays, and said that in the struggle for Cuban independence the American nation had suffered in honor and in dignity; their flag had been insulted, but the Government at Washington seemed to have settled the difficulty. He referred again to the struggle of the Cubans for independence, which Spain recognized only as a "civil commotion." Cuba, he claimed, was entitled to all the humane observances of war; they numbered 900,000, and held possession of half of the island; they had maintained their position for five years, and were entitled to all the rights of belligerents. Any representative who denied these rights to the Cubans would not, he said, be re-elected by the people. The moral force of the recognition of belligerency would insure for the Cubans a successful termination of the contest in a short time. The Government, he said, should abandon its position of neutrality, and see that the laws and usages of civilized warfare were observed by Spain.

Mr. Morris Ellinger was next introduced to the meeting. He testified to the sympathy which the people of the Israelite race extended to the Cuban cause. Honor, he said, might be satisfied by the restoration of the Virginius, and by the apology of Spain, but, he asked, would humanity be satisfied? Outraged humanity stood higher than the honor of any country, even though it should be the honor of the United States, and, therefore, they would never be satisfied until such guarantees were given as would prevent a repetition of these atrocities. Neither would the United States stand alone as making such a demand; there was not an independent Government on the face of the earth that would not stand by the United States in making these demands and insisting on their fulfillment.

The Chairman brought under the notice of the meeting the fact that Capt. Fry, of the Virginius, had left behind him those who would suffer the pangs of want if the great heart of the people did not take them into its keeping, and in this connection announced that the members of the Charity American Dramatic Association were about to give a dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Virginius crew that had met their death at Santiago de Cuba.

Rev. John Parker and others also addressed the meeting.

The Chairman, in conclusion, moved a resolution to the effect that the memorial adopted by the meeting should be presented to Congress by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, and Hon. Samuel S. Cox. In doing so, he took occasion to refer to the sturdy way in which Daniel Webster had resented an imputation coming from the Austrian Court, that an envoy who had been sent to Vienna during the Hungarian insurrection of 1847 was a spy. He lamented that times had sadly changed since then, and that now we had come to a pass in which "the jingling of a guinea helps the hurt that honor feels."

At the conclusion of his address the meeting adjourned.

AT THE CUBAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

Everything was exceedingly dull yesterday at the head-quarters of the Junta. The attendance of members was large, and the news that the Virginius had left Havana for the purpose of being delivered up to the United States Government, had the effect of banishing all hope of a struggle with Spain. An early session was held, at which some of the prominent leaders of former successful expeditions were present. It was announced that the Spanish Lodge, "La Fraternidad," No. 387, had come to the conclusion not to hold their annual banquet this year, in consequence of the outrages perpetrated in Santiago De Cuba upon their brethren, Joseph Fry, Augusta Santa Rosa, and Pedro Cespedes. It was agreed that the money which would be expended in such a purpose would be better disposed of by using it to relieve the widows and orphans of their deceased brethren, and the following disposition of the funds has been made. To the family of Brother Fry, $130; Augusta Santa Rosa, $130, and the remainder—$140, to the family of Pedro Cespedes.

CHICAGO.

THE MURDERER PERTEET GRANTED A REPRIEVE—ALLEGED DEATH OF A CONVICT THROUGH CRUELTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—At 2 o'clock to-day Andrew Jackson Perteet was to have been hanged in the Joliet Jail, but at 11:30 o'clock the prisoner was reprieved by Gov. Beveridge. The morning was gloomy and damp, and the doomed man did not awaken until late. He was talkative, and made a hearty meal. He then smoked several cigars, and began to prepare for death. Some one suggested that he should make a last appeal to the Governor. Rev. Messrs. McLeod and Green were sent for, and, at his request, they prepared and sent to Springfield the following dispatch:

JOLIET, Dec. 12.

To His Excellency John L. Beveridge:

Will your Excellency grant me a reprieve for one week. I am not prepared to die, and for my soul and for Christ's sake, grant me this dying request. Through the flattering hopes of my counsel, I was almost assured of a commutation, and have put off my duty to God and to my own soul until almost too late. Let me live one week longer, and a poor guilty sinner, who confesses his crime, will never forget you. May God bless your Excellency.

(Signed,) ANDREW J. PERTEET.

To this was added the following:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: We earnestly unite with the prisoner in begging a reprieve of one week. We feel that the ends of justice will not suffer thereby. For his soul's sake, grant his request.

(Signed,) Rev. J. A. McLEOD.
Rev. J. A. SMALL.

At 11:10 this morning, in reply to Perteet's request, the following dispatch was received:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12—11:05 A. M.

To the Sheriff of Will County:

Suspend the sentence of Andrew J. Perteet for one week. I will send the order to-night. Acknowledge the receipt of this.

(Signed,) JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

The good news so affected the condemned man that he fell to the ground with a heavy thud. After a few minutes he revived and indulged in a long prayer. He believes that the result will be a commutation of his sentence.

A burglar named Henry Williams, sentenced a few years ago to the Penitentiary at Joliet, for fourteen years, was so inhumanly treated there, to-day, that he died in a few minutes. The man was placed for punishment in a cold bath, and he died almost instantly. The keepers state that he died of heart disease, and the prison physician has certified that the man was troubled with that complaint. It is rumored that the prisoner was unruly, and while struggling with his keeper was drowned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen, with diminished pressure, from New-England south-westward to the Gulf; an area of low barometer is now central in the Upper Ohio Valley, and stormy weather is very generally reported from Tennessee north-westward over the lake region, where the winds are fresh and brisk; light rains and calms prevail now in New-England and the Middle States, and clear weather in Virginia; clear weather, with light southerly winds in the South Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Western Gulf States, and thence northward to the Missouri Valley; it has also fallen slightly in the northern portion of the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm which is now central over the Ohio Valley will move north-eastward over the Middle States, with cloudy weather and rain, and fresh to brisk southerly and easterly winds.

For New-England, continued cloudy weather and rain, with fresh and brisk north-easterly to south-easterly winds.

From Virginia southward to the South Atlantic States, clear and partly cloudy weather, except, possibly, light rain in the first-named district.

For the Gulf States, lower temperature, with increasing pressure, and clearing weather, except light rain on the eastern Gulf coasts; for Tennessee, and thence northward over the Ohio Valley, lower temperature and rain.

For the lake region, fresh and brisk variable winds, with continued stormy weather followed by clearing weather in the upper lake region.

For the North-west, increasing pressure with low temperature and clear or clearing weather.

The temperature will rise slightly in Northern New-York during the day, and fall decidedly during the night.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 44°; 6 A. M., 46°; 9 A. M., 50°; 12 M., 57°; 3 P. M., 58°; 6 P. M., 57°; 9 P. M., 49°; 12 P. M., 47°. Average, 52¼°.

THE VIRGINIUS.

DEPARTURE FROM HAVANA.

SHE IS TOWED OUT UNDER THE ESCORT OF THE ISABELLA LA CATOLICA.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The steam-ship Virginius was towed out of the harbor of Havana at 4:30 o'clock this morning by a tug-boat. She was escorted by the Spanish man-of-war Isabella la Catolica. The tug-boat returned to the city at 7 o'clock. The destination of the Virginius is supposed to be Key West.

BAHIA HONDA THE DESTINATION AND PLACE OF DELIVERY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Dec. 12—Evening.—The Virginius has gone to the port of Bahia Honda, sixty miles west of Havana, where she will be delivered by a Spanish man-of-war to a vessel of the United States Navy.

Captain General Jovellar has given the necessary orders for the transfer of the Virginius' prisoners at Santiago de Cuba to an American man-of-war to-day. The Captain General is certain that his orders will be carried out, and the men delivered at the appointed time.

MANUFACTURING EVIDENCE AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Trustworthy private information has been received here showing that agents of the Spanish Government are engaged in obtaining perjured testimony in New-York City to prove that the Virginius was a Cuban vessel before leaving New-York, and that her crew were mainly Cuban soldiers. It is stated that a person who is a notorious fugitive from justice, day before yesterday, for the sum of $25, made affidavit for Spanish agents that he, in person, saw most of the crew enlisted in the Cuban Army prior to their departure.

There is no information received here confirming the report from Havana that the Virginius has been towed out of the harbor. Neither is there any information to the contrary. The arrangements made for executing the terms of the protocol are progressing in a satisfactory manner, and the settlement will certainly be concluded in a few days.

EVERYTHING GOING ON SMOOTHLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs having organized to-day, proceeded in a body to pay their respects to Secretary Fish at the Department of State. On being interrogated relative to the Virginius matter, the Secretary said: "Everything is going on smoothly and nothing has occurred, or is likely to occur, to prevent Spain from carrying out her promises."

THE SURVIVORS OF THE CREW.

Although there is to-night no special confirmation of the report that the steam-ship Virginius was towed out of the harbor of Havana this morning, it is considered to be trustworthy, in view of the fact that the recent agreement between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo contemplated her surrender to a vessel of the United States within little more than a week from the time it was made, and this movement is regarded as a preliminary to a fulfillment of the stipulation. The impression is that the surviving passengers and crew of the Virginius will be delivered on the same day.

THE NAVY AND ARMY.

CHANGES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—First Assistant Engineer James A. Scott has been ordered to recruiting duty at Baltimore, relieving First Assistant Engineer Robert S. Harris, who is detached and placed on sick leave.

Col. Robert S. Granger, Twenty-first Infantry, is, at his own request, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Frederick Robinson, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont, at Burlington.

First Lieut. J. A. Hinman, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered to duty at Mobile.

Surgeon James T. Ghiselin has resigned.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry, has been ordered to duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO.

The United States steam-ship Colorado left her moorings at the Compass Buoy at 11 o'clock yesterday, and cleared the bar an hour afterward.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE OLD MUSEUM BUILDING IN BALTIMORE DESTROYED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—A little after 2 o'clock this morning the large five-story brick building, on the north-west corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, known as the Old Museum Building, belonging to the W. W. Glenn estate, was discovered on fire. In a very short time flames burst from the upper stories, occupied by the American Theatre Comique, (Messrs. Howe & Clatworthy, proprietors,) and by 3 o'clock the three upper stories of the building were completely burned out. The lower floor, occupied as stores and restaurants, was not damaged by fire, but suffered considerable loss, being deluged with water. The loss on the building is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. Robert Brown, jeweler, sustains damage by water to the extent of $2,000; Edward A. Maull, cigar store, $2,000; Howe & Clatworthy, $1,500, together with the wardrobe of the theatrical company: the other losses are below $1,000. At one time Barnum's Hotel seemed in great danger, and a number of the guests prepared to leave, but the fire, which originated back of the stage among the scenery, was confined to the Museum building.

The insurance on the building is $10,000, divided as follows: Reliance, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Manhattan, of New-York, $1,000; American, of Baltimore, $2,500; Peabody, of Baltimore, $1,500.

OTHER LOSSES.

A fire in Dexter block, South Water street, Providence, R. I., yesterday, did some little damage to the store of J. H. Cross and Dow's sail-loft.

A Minneapolis dispatch says that the steam flour mill of Fischer & Sears, at New-Ulm, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000.

A special to the Pittsburg *Chronicle* from Modoc City, Butler County, Penn., states that a fire broke out there yesterday morning, consuming one-fourth of the town. Loss, $30,000; insurance about $10,000.

A disastrous fire at Modoc City, in the Butler County oil regions, Pennsylvania, which broke out at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed twenty-five buildings with their contents, causing a loss of $50,000. The property was insured for about $10,000. It is supposed the fire was caused by an incendiary.

Powell & Co.'s salt warehouse in West Kansas City, Mo., was burned to-night; loss, $12,000. High winds carried the sparks nearly a quarter of a mile, and set fire to Lathshaw & Grade's elevator, and it was entirely consumed, with 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of grain; loss, $43,000; insurance, $25,000.

A NOVEL CASE—DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 12.—The jury in the case of Lewis E. Parsons against Richard Busteed, Judge of the United States District Court, for false imprisonment, gave the plaintiff $10,000 damages. Parsons is Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hunter, of Lowden, made a motion last session recommending a new election for United States Senator in place of Messrs. Sykes and Spencer. Parsons ruled Hunter out of order. Hunter refused to be silenced, and Parsons caused the Sergeant-at-arms to bring him before the Bar of the House. Hunter sued out a writ before Judge Busteed, on a complaint that Parsons was combining with certain other parties to defeat the right of the Representatives to elect a United States Senator. On a hearing of the case, Judge Busteed discharged Parsons and the defendant, and thereupon Parsons sued Busteed for false imprisonment. Hunter is a Republican, and his idea was that neither Spencer nor Sykes were legally elected, because Attorney General Williams had not decided either the Court-room or the Capitol Legislature to be legal. A compromise had then been effected. He desired to elect a compromise United States Senator, about whose election no doubt could exist.

HEAVY RAINS.

WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA AND EASTERN OHIO DRENCHED—DAMAGE TO ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—A heavy rain-storm has drenched the country from Pittsburg to Cleveland and from Cleveland to Binghamton. The rain has poured incessantly for three days and two nights, and it is still raining. The canal at Meadville, Penn., has broken, and the town is all afloat. The Allegheny River at Salamanca is greatly swollen. The bridge on the Atlantic and Great Western on Sutton's, near Meadville, is momentarily expected to fall, and numerous land slides line the track. The rain is still pouring, and there is grave apprehension that before to-morrow floods will have done irreparable damage to railroad tracks and bridges and Winter crops.

RISE OF THE CUYAHOGA AND OHIO RIVERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The continued rain of yesterday and last night has raised the Cuyahoga River four or five feet, but no serious damage is reported along the lower part of the river. Above, at the works of the Standard Oil Company, a large part of the docks and grounds are submerged, and much loose property has been swept away. The loss to the company is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000. Near the oil works the surface of the river is thickly covered with oil, and some fear is entertained that it may become ignited, producing a disastrous fire. The rain has ceased and the river is falling.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Rain has fallen almost steadily here for the last twelve hours. At 6 o'clock to-night the river was falling. Since then it has commenced rising rapidly, and a swell of five feet is already reported. The streams in the adjacent country are pouring out freely, and if the rain is general a flood in Ohio may be expected.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 12.—The long-continued rains in this section have swollen the streams to flood height. The water is running through the lower streets, and many dwellings are already flooded, both here and at Oil City, and serious damage to the railroads, telegraph, and bridges is imminent.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. J. B. Wycking, of Port Clinton, Penn., was accidentally killed while hunting.

John Williams, of Clifton, Me., aged twenty-two years, accidentally shot and killed himself on Thursday.

The charge of bribery against Senator John J. Patterson was dismissed yesterday, at Columbia, S. C., and Mr. Patterson was discharged.

The Massachusetts Dental Society has adopted a resolution condemning the use of chloroform in dental operations.

Michael O'Conner, of Bridgeport, Conn., was struck and killed by the express from New-Haven last evening.

Charles Schneider, Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Masons, died at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, last evening.

John McCarey, a well-known citizen of Fairfield, Conn., was struck and killed, at the Black Rock crossing, last evening, by a freight train on the New-Haven Railroad.

The Coroner's jury in the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the tragedy in Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday, returned a verdict yesterday in accordance with the facts.

It is said that a few of the more prominent and wealthy Methodists of Boston have purchased Music Hall, and intend holding religious services there on the Sabbath.

A gold watch, ordered by the Dominion Government, was presented to Mr. Edward Ryan, of Prospect, N. S., yesterday, for services rendered in connection with the Atlantic wreck.

James Alexander, a freight conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was caught between two cars at Camden Station, near Baltimore, yesterday, and died in a few hours.

A farm of fifty acres, in West Concord, Mass., near the junction of the Fitchburg, Framingham, and Lowell Railroads, has been selected for the new Massachusetts State Prison.

Dr. Hoyt, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, is in Buffalo deciding, in connection with the county authorities, what persons shall be deemed State paupers under the act of last June.

A party of colliers were attacked last night at Hazleton, Penn., by a number of railroad brakemen on strike, when Henry Dytrich shot one of the strikers, named Thomas Shannon, wounding him seriously.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FARMERS' GRANGE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 12.—The Illinois State Grange this afternoon adopted a long series of resolutions, presented by the committee, setting forth that the objects of the order are for the social, intellectual, and moral elevation of the people, expressing fraternal feeling for farmers, clubs, and similar organizations, the objects of which are mainly identical with those of the order; favoring a system of free banking; condemning the increase of salary; requesting the Legislature not to meddle with the present State Temperance law; declaring that Congress has the power to and should control inter-State commerce and transportation, and commends its action thus far in this regard; asking for the modification or repeal of the tax on foreign bottoms; favoring the improvement of rivers and canals by the General Government as a means of cheapening transportation; also favoring the building of additional railroads, with proper restrictions, and, as a last resort, the building of a freight railroad by the Government, solely for the benefit of the people; declaring the inherent right of the people to control corporations, and opposing any repeal of essential modifications of the State Railroad law. Resolutions were also adopted favoring civil service reform and opposing further land grants to corporations. The grange adjourned this evening.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 12.—A very large meeting was held here to-night in favor of the new Constitution. Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, formerly Attorney General for the State, the oldest active member of the Lancaster Bar and a life-long Republican, presided. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The feeling in favor of the new Constitution is rapidly becoming unanimous in this county. Hon. W. H. Armstrong and Hon. J. W. Forney were the principal speakers.

Two meetings were held to-night in opposition to the new Constitution, one by the colored citizens, who claim that civil rights have been entirely ignored.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CASTALIA.

The steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, which left Glasgow Nov. 26, arrived at her dock yesterday afternoon. She brought but two cabin passengers—Dr. Van Camp, of Washington, D. C., and Rigo Hoe, a young Japanese, who has been educated in England, and is returning to Japan. There were only twenty steerage passengers. Strong westerly winds, heavy seas, cold, squally weather, and snow and rain were experienced on the voyage. The vessel made a moderately quick passage for the season of the year. Her cargo, which consisted of general merchandise, was small.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The decision of President MacMahon in the case of Bazaine is announced this morning. The sentence of death against the Marshal is commuted to twenty years' *réclusion*. He is to bear the effects of degradation from rank, but will be spared the humiliations attending the ceremony.

BAZAINE'S LETTER TO HIS COUNSEL—OPINIONS ON THE COMMUTATION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Marshal Bazaine addressed a letter to his counsel, yesterday, thanking them for their efforts in his behalf and concluding as follows: "I shall not appeal against the sentence, not wishing to prolong in the eyes of the world the spectacle of such a painful struggle. I request you to take no further steps. I look no longer to men for judgment. Strong in my conscience, which reproaches me with nothing, I confidently await the justification which will come with the lapse of time and the subsidence of party passions."

The Conservative press generally approve of the commutation of the sentence. The *Siècle* says it will create a painful feeling of surprise in the country.

BAZAINE TO BE CONFINED ON AN ISLAND.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Island of Sainte-Marguerite, off Cannes, has been selected as the place of confinement for Marshal Bazaine, and he will be sent there this week. The Marshal received the news of the commutation of his sentence without emotion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLEAR WEATHER AGAIN IN LONDON—DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The fog which has been hanging over this city the past three days has lifted, and the weather here this morning, as elsewhere throughout England, is fair.

Mr. William Henry Powell Gore-Langton, Member of Parliament for West Somerset, is dead.

AN ADDITION TO THE FIRM OF JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Hon. Ronald Melville, son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, is about to become a member of the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of this city.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN LONDON DURING THE FOG.

LONDON, Dec. 13—A. M.—Fourteen persons have been found drowned in the docks since the late fog. Many other fatal accidents are reported.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF CARLISTS AT GUIPUZCOA.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—Gen. Moriones yesterday reoccupied Tolosa, the capital of Guipuzcoa, after an engagement in which the Carlists lost 150 men.

SWITZERLAND.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO TO BE INVITED TO LEAVE.

BERNE, Dec. 12.—The Swiss Government has decided to hand the Papal Nuncio his passport, on account of the Pope's last encyclical letter.

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER TOUR OF THE GLOBE BY THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—The Czar has ordered the Grand Duke Alexis on another journey around the world. The Grand Duke will set out on his tour next Spring.

PERSIA.

BARON REUTER'S CONVENTION AND ITS REVOCATION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Contrary to current reports, Baron Reuter declares that he fulfilled the strict letter of the Persian concession. He simply refused to agree to certain modifications which were demanded by the Persian Government, and the contract was then revoked.

INDIA.

RAIN IN BENGAL—GOOD CROP PROSPECTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.—A heavy rain-storm prevailed over Bengal yesterday, giving great relief to the crops. The fears of famine are now considerably moderated.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION—ENGLAND TO AID.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—England has asked France to facilitate the inquiry into the Ville Du Havre disaster, and has offered to defray the expenses of the British witnesses. France has accepted the offer, and promises that the investigation shall be searching and complete.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

DUTCH TROOPS LANDED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12.—The Government has received intelligence that 3,000 troops belonging to the expedition which lately left Batavia for Acheen, have effected a landing on the coast of that country, without opposition.

A STEAMER ASHORE.

GROUNDING OF THE ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, NEAR ELSINORE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The steam-ship Ernst Moritz Arndt, from New-York Nov. 21, for Stettin, is ashore on the Island of Seeland, near Elsinore. The vessel is leaking badly. Assistance has been sent to her.

[The Ernst Moritz Arndt, the first steamer of the new Stettin and Havre Line, on her first voyage broke her machinery, and was thirty-seven days in making the passage, and great anxiety existed for her safety. At the office of the company yesterday afternoon, no news had been received in regard to the accident. The coast near the scene of the disaster is said to be very rocky, and fogs are frequent. The steamer Thorwaldsen, of the same line, went ashore in that neighborhood about a year ago. The cargo of the Ernst Moritz Arndt consists chiefly of provisions, of which about one-half had been discharged at Havre. She arrived at that port on the 4th inst., after a good voyage. The following is a list of the passengers: Cabin—For Copenhagen, Francis Kennebal; for Stettin, David Tilton. Steerage—For Copenhagen, M. Hendricksen, J. Offersen, A. Dressler, J. Hausen, S. B. Larson, C. H. Swanson, Swan Petersen, Chas. Petersen, Aug. Swanson, wife and child, John Strömberg, C. E. Engwall, Chas. Müller; for Stettin, S. Glaser, J. Glaser, Albert Bens, Carl Fisher, Buchholtes, B. Jahnke, Rudolph Schipper.]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

DUTIES IN GOLD—ARCHBISHOP LLORENTE—RELIGIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—It is officially denied at the Treasury Department that payment of Customs duties will be required in gold after Jan. 1, 1874.

Archbishop Llorente has returned to Santiago. The *Voz de Cuba* fears religious troubles will be added to our foreign and internal complications, but the mass of the people manifest little interest in these ecclesiastical disputes.

CUBA AND OUR GOVERNMENT

THE QUESTION OF BELLIGERENCY.

We have endeavored to think well of Mr. Cox—quite as well as any one can think of a Democratic politician—and for that reason, together with the intrinsic importance of treating the subject aright, we are disposed to look fairly at the extraordinary proposition he introduced into Congress last Monday. The upshot of it was that public right and duty require this Government to declare that the insurrection going on in the Eastern Department of the Island of Cuba is war *jure gentium*, and that the insurgents are entitled to exercise all that international machinery of war which we denied that Great Britain ought, in May, 1861, to have conceded to the Confederate States of the South. It seems to us that to state the proposition of Mr. Cox demonstrates its absurdity, unless it be that this country is prepared to admit that its tests and standards of public duty, and international comity, when a civil commotion exists in a foreign State, were all unjust and false in 1861, and from that time down to the date of the Geneva award. Whoever proposes that this nation shall thus reverse its own principles in such a grave matter of international morality ought to be prepared to give the most controlling and conclusive reasons touching the national welfare. These may possibly, but not probably, exist. Manifestly not in the preamble with which Mr. Cox introduces his resolution. We may for years use armed force to keep our Western Indians in subjection, and that will not be international war. We may buy arms from England, and yet that country will not be entitled to send military expeditions in aid of our enemies.

It is well, in one sense, that Mr. Cox has brought this topic into Congress, where the representatives of the people, fresh from their constituents, can deal with it as they deem best. Up to this time, much criticism has been visited by certain persons upon the President and the Secretary of State because they do not believe that the magnitude and completeness of the Cuban revolt, its probable extent by sea and land, the chance of our merchantmen or naval officers being involved, the protection of our national interests at home or abroad, call for, or justify, the recognition or declaration of an international war. In their opinion, the concession of such belligerent rights at this time, if not justified by necessity, would be a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the revolt, and a censure upon Spain for withholding such concession. Congress had an opportunity on Monday to take up and revise that opinion, and declare with authority what attitude this nation will occupy in that relation; and the House of Representatives appears to have sustained President Grant and Secretary Fish in a way not to be misunderstood.

The whole subject, however, is open to reconsideration, and to such discussion as its importance requires. It is a mixed question of law and fact. The former is a fixed, while the latter is a variable, quantity. The law is expounded and announced by all American writers of repute on such topics—Wheaton, Dana, Lawrence, Woolsey, and Halleck—and there is no difference of opinion among them. One of the latest expositions is that by Mr. William Beach Lawrence, an author who ought to be of authority among Democrats like Mr. Cox, in his *Commentaire sur les Éléments du droit International*, published at Leipzig, in French, and not published in English. His exposition of the conditions under which a friendly nation ought to interfere in a foreign civil conflict by recognition of belligerence, is especially commended by Prof. Mountagu Bernard in his volume on *American Neutrality*, and we give below a translation of the material portions of Mr. Lawrence's remarks. It will be seen from these quotations that the accepted rule is that a foreign State should wait till incidents in its own ports—such as presence of the flag of the revolters, or the bringing in of captured vessels, or incidents within the jurisdiction of the revolt, which demand official relations with the revolting Government actually exercising exclusive power, as in the case of the guano islands, which had for the time successfully rebelled against Peru—compel it to act to protect its own property and people. In the long-continued hostilities between Spain and her South American colonies, the United States waited till their flag was in our ports; and so when Texas revolted from Mexico, President Madison's Message, quoted by Mr. Lawrence, was written in 1809, and Secretary Monroe's letter was not written till seven years later. And, indeed, the United States never gave the Spanish-American revolting States a formal declaration of belligerence, but simply dealt with incidents as they arose, and as the welfare of our citizens required. So much for the law.

The facts of the details of the magnitude of the revolt in Cuba are not so easily ascertained. Every one knows that the insurrection is localized, and confined to the eastern end of the island; that it holds no cities or large places, or any of the abundant ports on the coast, and has no vessels. On the other hand, we all know that if Spanish authority has hemmed it in by an effective land blockade, it has not, and probably cannot, owing to the formation of the coast, cut off all communication of those in insurrection with the outside world by sea. We all know, too, that, in the insurrectionary eastern end of the island, and in a portion of the central department, there has been a general flight of capital either to the fortified places of Cuba, or to Jamaica, or to the United States. But what is the actual military condition and prospect of the revolt? Is it advancing and aggressive, or is it only waiting in its jungles or mountain retreats for external moral and material aid? The fighting season on the island is only from November to May, and are the rebels pushing on to-day? Gen. Quesada, in his recent publication, leaves this part of the case in doubt. He says that the outbreak at Yara in 1868 found the revolt "without arms," because precipitated six months earlier than intended; that confiscation of the property of those concerned in it "diminished to an immense extent the revolutionary resources;" that large numbers of patriots transferred their property to this country, where, he adds, there are not now over 5,000 persons of Cuban birth, and only a few of these capable of bearing arms; that since 1868 it is estimated 60,000 Spanish soldiers have died in Cuba; that the revolt has 20,000 men on a war footing stationed throughout the Eastern and Camaguey States and a part of Cinco Villas, which maintain a land blockade around Manzanillo and Puerto Principe; and that Spain, compelled to garrison the large cities, cannot place an equal number in the field.

Mr. Gallenga, on the other hand, gives in his recent book his appreciation of the condition of the insurrection of 1872. He estimates the military forces of the revolt to be about 8,000, one-half negroes or Chinese, and he adds:

"The insurrection which first broke out at Yara, in the territory of Bayamo, the native place of Cespedes, in the Eastern Department, spread at first into the central districts and ravaged the territory of the 'Cinco Villas,' threatening each of them—Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, &c., by turns—but routed at many points, it again shifted its ground to the Eastern Department to that region where the troops can make no headway against it. Only once in the whole course of four years did the insurrection show any disposition to abandon its defensive attitude, and this was when, by a *coup de main*, it swooped down upon Holguin, an inland town above Jibra. But even then the insurgents only held the town for a few hours, and withdrew without awaiting an encounter with the troops, after plundering the helpless inhabitants."

Statements like those from Gen. Quesada and Mr. Gallenga—and we have seen none more pertinent or authentic—certainly will not be taken by thoughtful persons as sufficient to warrant our Government in taking the step Mr. Cox proposes, unless it means to deliberately enter into an alliance with the revolt, which would be war in disguise. When this nation means war against Spain, and not treaty relations of amity, it will say so distinctly to all the world. It will never sneak into armed collision with any foreign power, no matter how powerful or weak the latter may be.

We now give a translation of the passages above referred to from Mr. Lawrence's book. They have never been published in English before, and we commend them to the attention of our readers:—

CHAP. CXVI.—INTEGRITY OF A STATE.

OF THE LOYALTY WHICH FOREIGN NATIONS MUST OBSERVE TOWARD A STATE IN A CIVIL WAR.

The Baron Charles Martens prefaces an article on the differences arising in 1778 between Great Britain and France, on the subject of acknowledging the independence of the American Colonies, by a note, in which he says:

"This war for the independence of the Anglo-American Colonies, which ought to be considered as the most important event of the eighteenth century, and which has had and will have an effect in the most distant ages, has caused to be agitated a question of very high importance, viz.: How far subjects can be considered as rebels, and, consequently, when it is permitted to forbid a foreign power in time of peace to embrace their cause without violating the principles of the law of nations?"

DISTINCTION BETWEEN RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCE AND OF INDEPENDENCE.

The concession of the rights of war to a colony or a part of a State in revolt against the capital or in opposition to it, ought not to be confounded with the acknowledgment of absolute independence of such province or of such colony. Even before the Colonies of North America had made their formal declaration of independence, France and Spain had opened their ports to them, and had treated them as an independent people. Their private cruisers, as well as their public cruisers, had been not only admitted into the ports of the above-named States, but all the other important powers, with the exception of Portugal, which was kept back by the influence of England, had manifested the same amicable disposition.

In 1779 the States General of the United Provinces of Holland, being requested by the English Government to deliver up the prizes taken into the Texel by Paul Jones, declared that they had always held as a principle, and for more than a century, never to take in any manner upon themselves to decide the legality or the illegality of captures on the high sea of vessels belonging to foreigners, but brought into a Dutch port.

Mention of this case is made in a note addressed by the Baron Van Zeuylen to Mr. Pike, Minister of the United States at the Hague, Sept. 17, 1861. The Minister of Foreign Affairs says that "The United States, whose belligerent rights were not recognized by England, were treated at that time in the ports of the United Provinces in the same manner as the authorities of the Netherlands now treat the Confederate States."

We find an example of claim to belligerent rights on the part of a colony engaged in obtaining its independence from the mother country in the reclamations persistently made by the United States against Denmark, from 1779 almost to the present day, on the subject of three prizes captured during the American Revolution by the squadron of Paul Jones, and carried into a Danish port, then under the Government of the King of Denmark, who turned them over to England. The first demand was made by Dr. Franklin, the American Minister in France, and was received at first by Count Bernstorf, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, without daring to deny the belligerent rights of the United States, responded by calling attention to the position of Denmark menaced by England. The demand was afterward made by the United States on the Danish Minister at Paris, who fell back on the obligations of a treaty, which was never produced. A sum of money was offered to the United States during the progress of these negotiations, as indemnity, but it was refused as being insufficient. The reclamation was renewed in 1788, by instructions of the old Congress, by Mr. Jefferson, who had taken the place of Dr. Franklin at Paris. In 1805, Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, and since President, declared that it was superfluous to give new reasons to show the legality of the intervention according belligerent rights in the war between the United States and Great Britain, for, even admitting that Denmark considered this war as a civil war, the giving up of prizes to the other party in the war could not be justified, and the right of the United States to a compensation would be consequently established. In 1806 Congress passed an act allotting a sum of money to the commandant of one of the frigates, "as his part of the prizes," which might be deducted from the indemnity which was to be obtained from the Danish Government. The demand was again presented by Secretary Monroe to the Danish Minister in 1812, and he was requested to present it to his Government. It received, in 1820, the sanction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate; and, in 1837, after a report of the Secretary of State, the sanction of a Committee of the House of Representatives. This subject is discussed in detail in his treatise on the belligerent rights of a State, before the recognition of its independence, and in a dispatch, addressed Nov. 10, 1843, by Mr. Wheaton to the Secretary of State, Mr. Upsher. This dispatch was adopted as the basis of final instructions sent to the American Representative at Copenhagen. Applying to the case in question the principles laid down in the text of his work, Mr. Wheaton says, "that in 1779 our strife was not an ordinary revolt inside of a State, but a civil war, giving to both parties the rights of war. As such it was recognized by the mother country itself, in the solemn exchange of prisoners, by formal cartels, by the respect shown for the capitulations concluded by the English Generals, and by the exercise of other '*commercia belli*' ordinarily recognized between civilized States." He concludes that, in the absence of all treaties with England by which the enemy's prizes were to be excluded, and also of all prior prohibition to the United States, either of which causes would have sufficed to authorize them to refuse the demand of the prizes to enter Danish ports without any violation of their neutrality, the Americans had reason to expect that Denmark did consent to so receive them. The United States had the more reason to rely on that under the circumstances which were then presented, viz., that there had been a yielding to necessity in seeking an harbor in stress of weather. "Once in the port, the neutral Government of Denmark was bound to respect the maritime right of possession legally acquired in war by capture on the high seas, and valid in the port into which the prizes had been led."

Mr. Wheaton added that there was no room for application of the *jus postliminii*, which could only be invoked between subjects of the same State, or between allies during a war, and that a neutral State had not the right to intervene and deprive the captor of his prize, unless it had been taken in violation of the neutral's sovereignty within the limits of the neutral State, or by a vessel equipped within the State.

In the instructions which he addressed, May 31, 1843, to the Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen, Mr. Legare, Secretary of State, had already expressed "the sincere hope which the President entertained to see a settlement of the affair of the reclamation without any more delay," and he added, "that notwithstanding all the patience of which the American Government had theretofore given proof, it would never consent to abandon its reclamation."

Mr. Calhoun says on his side, May 23, 1844, that the subsequent treaties did not do away with the force of the reclamation. In 1846 it was insisted on this point that the act of the former Congress had given to the captors a right to the stipulated part which was coming to them of the prizes which they had taken, and that the Government had become responsible toward them for the amount of the prizes by its default in not following up the reclamations against Denmark. A bill based on this principle was then presented to the House of Representatives, to allow to the representatives of Paul Jones the payment, with interest, of the portion which they claimed of the prizes, according to the calculation of Dr. Franklin. This bill contains the same clause as is contained in the act of 1806. In 1847 the same proposition was made by a committee of the Senate. In 1848 an act was passed for the payment to the representatives of Paul Jones, as well as to other parties, of their portion of the prizes, as has been stated above. The subject was incidentally brought before Congress in the Special Session of 1861, by resolution relative to the distribution of the funds.

CIVIL WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND HER AMERICAN COLONIES.

In the course of the civil war between Spain and its American colonies, and before the recognition of the independence of these last by the United States, the latter treated the colonies as belligerent nations, having all the sovereign rights of war against their enemies. Mr. Monroe, the Secretary of State, wrote to the Chevalier De Onis, Minister of Spain, Jan. 19, 1816: "In answer to your demand to exclude the flag of revolted provinces I wish you to observe that in consequence of the uncertain state of many countries, and of the frequent changes of authority which take place therein, several competitors maintaining themselves at the same time, each party having its own flag, the President has judged it proper some time since to give orders to those in charge of the Customs that no particular flag should be required in preference to another as proof, or as condition, to the admission of vessels into the ports of the United States. Not having taken any part in the differences and convulsions which have troubled those countries, the United States consider that it is conformable to the principles of justice and to their interests to receive into their ports the vessels of all countries, to whatever port they may belong and whatever may be the flag under which they are navigated, provided they be not pirates. The only thing which is required of them is the payment of duties and obedience to the laws while they are within the jurisdiction of the United States, without stopping to inquire if there has been a violation on their part, in the countries to which they belong, of the obedience to which they were held, and of the laws by which they were governed, by the adoption of such or such flag, or by no matter what other act committed by them."

In his message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1809, Mr. Madison, then President, expresses himself thus: "In the midst of the civil war between Spain and her colonies in this hemisphere, we have taken the greatest care to maintain the laws of the most impartial neutrality. Our ports have been opened to the two parties under the same conditions, and our citizens have not intervened in favor of one or the other."

CIVIL WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND TEXAS.

When, in 1836, Texas was declared independent of Mexico, it was answered to the remonstrances of the Minister of the latter country against the admission into the port of New-York of the Texan flag, that "it was public notoriety that in previous wars between Spain and her colonies, the ships of the provinces of South America had been admitted, from the commencement of the revolution, into the ports of the United States, no matter under what flag adopted by them, and that it was not less true that from the outset of the various civil strifes which took place at different epochs, between the States formed out of that same revolution, the vessels of each of the parties at war had been permitted to enter into the ports of the Union."

It was added to this declaration that it had never been considered as a necessary preliminary to the extension of these rights of hospitality to one or the other party that the chances of war were balanced, or that the probabilities of ultimate success were determined. It was adjudged sufficient that one of the parties had declared themselves independent, and was maintaining it positively at the time.

"If such had been the policy pursued until then by the United States, however important it might be to consider the probability of success, if there was a question of the recognition of the independence of Texas, it could not be expected that the United States would take this matter into previous consideration then, when there was simply a question as to the extension of hospitality to the ships of Texas, in admitting them into our ports. To exclude the ships of Texas while we admitted those of Mexico did not seem to accord with the strict neutrality which the American Government had proposed to observe in a strife then going on between the two countries, nor was it deemed necessary to inquire into the nature or authority of the flag under which they navigated, nor the validity of the commissions with which they were provided, so long as the rights of the United States and their citizens were respected and maintained." The opinion of Mr. Butler, expressed May 17, 1836, was to the same effect.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

The British Government acted in the same manner in the Greek revolution. In a speech delivered May 6, 1861, in the House of Commons, on the subject of American affairs, Lord John Russell recalled the response made by Mr. Canning to the remonstrances of the Porte. "In that it touches the rights of belligerents," says he, "in the case where certain parts in a State are in insurrection, we have in 1825 a precedent which appears applicable to the case in hand. At that period the British Minister had accorded belligerent rights to the Provisional Government of Greece, and the Turkish Government had even made remonstrances on the subject. It complained that the English Government in according to the Greeks the quality of belligerents, seemed to forget that a national character cannot be accorded to subjects in rebellion; but the English Government informed Mr. Stratford Canning that the character of belligerents is not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and of stability acquired by a mass of population engaged in a war gave to that population the right to be treated as belligerents; and even if the right was contested, it was the well-known interest of all civilized nations to treat them as such. For what was the alternative? A power or a population (call it as you will) which is in war with another, and which covers the sea with its cruisers, ought to be recognised as belligerents, or treated as pirates. The English Government protested against the application of this character (of pirates) to the Greeks. In a dispatch of the same date, Oct. 12, 1825, it reminded Mr. Stratford Canning that the moment his Majesty's Government recognized the rights of belligerents to visit and to detain English merchant ships having enemies' goods on board, and to confiscate those goods, there necessarily resulted, as a condition of such recognition, that such ships be taken before an established prize court, and that confiscation should not take place until after condemnation by a competent tribunal. This question has been examined by the Government. It has consulted with the law officers of the Crown. The Attorney and Solicitor General, the advisers of the Queen and the Government, are of opinion that the Southern Confederacy, according to these principles, which appear to be just principles, ought to be treated as belligerents."

BELLIGERENCE A POLITICAL NOT A JUDICIAL QUESTION.

It has been maintained that on a question of belligerent rights, as well as concerning the more formal recognition of independence, the decision belongs to the political [not judicial] power of the State. In a case where the question arose of the condemnation of a vessel by the Court of Admiralty, at Galveston, Texas, the Supreme Court of the United States declared, in 1821, that, as the United States had not recognized the existence of any Mexican Republic or State at war with Spain, that court could not consider as legal any of the acts accomplished under the flag, or under the commission of such Republic, or of such State. It must be observed, however, that in the case in question, the tribunal of last resort has not rendered any definite decree. The pleadings carried before it having admitted that the prize had been made under the flag of Buenos Ayres, the case was remanded to the court below, to the end that it should inform itself by what authority the prize had really been made.

HOW FRANCE DEALT WITH A COLUMBIAN CRUISER.

Although France had not yet recognized in any manner, in the month of April, 1823, the Government of Columbia, the Tribunal of Commerce at Marseilles decided that the seizure by an armed Columbian vessel of a cargo on a neutral ship (which the Prize Court at Camana had condemned as Spanish property) did not constitute an act of piracy. In the disputes which took place between the insurers, who insured the brig against the dangers of the sea, ("being free of all events of war, hostilities, of reprisals with whatsoever maritime power it may be,") and those who had insured it against "the risks of war," the latter were adjudged to make payment of the amount insured. The Tribunal declared that the event happening to the brig could not be compared with an act of piracy, because the Columbians, in a state of revolt against the legitimate authority of their sovereign, only directed their force against the flag of Spain and the property of subjects of that power, without giving themselves up indiscriminately to depredations against all, and thus placing themselves in the position of pirates, and outside of the law of nations.

PERU COULD NOT COMPLAIN THAT AMERICANS TRADED WITH A GUANO ISLAND FROM WHICH SHE WAS EXPELLED BY REVOLT.

We might also cite here the principles laid down in 1858 by the Government of the United States on the subject of the reclamations made against Peru, for the seizure of American vessels trading in guano in the territory occupied by the insurgents. The Secretary of State maintained that the existence of civil war is a question of fact which every individual ought to decide for himself without awaiting the declaration of his Government.

IDENTITY OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN ACCORDING BELLIGERENCY TO THE CONFEDERATES.

In the recent hostilities between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of America France and England decided from the very commencement that they would adopt the same line of policy toward the separated States. This communication was made in April, 1861, by Mr. Thouvenel to Mr. Sanford, at Paris, and to Mr. Dallas, at London, by Lord John Russell. The reasons which had moved this decision were set forth in instructions which the Ministers of France and of England, at Washington, were respectively charged to read to the Secretary of State of the United States, but Mr. Seward, having had knowledge of the tenor of these dispatches, refused to listen to the reading. He says in addressing himself, June 17, 1861, to Mr. Dayton, at Paris, "This document does not expressly deny the sovereignty of the United States of America, but it pretends to establish in opposition to this sovereignty, that the United States do not constitute entirely, or ever were the one and only sovereign power, but that the Union is divided into two factions, of which this Government forms one. France proposes to consider the two parties as belligerents, and to treat with each of them for certain objects. The instructions inform us in effect that we must not be surprised to see France applying, for the purpose of obtaining certain explanations, to the government which she says is to be established at Montgomery. This information is sufficiently conclusive to prevent this Government permitting the instructions being read to us."

The other powers of Europe have equally adopted the principle of neutrality in the recent war, with the exception, perhaps, of the Ottoman Porte, which appeared to favor the Federal Government. It was the same with China. The more or less extension which has resulted in consequence to the so-called Confederate States, in respect to the rights of war and privileges of commerce, will be developed more in detail when we come to the section, part 4, chapter 3, section 3, (which treats of neutrality.)

Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, complained on several occasions, of the manner in which foreign Governments treated this subject. We see, on the other hand, that the blockade of the Southern ports was established in April, 1861, and from that moment the Courts of Admiralty of the United States have not only condemned the neutral ships which have violated the blockade, but they have declared as prizes of war the vessels and cargoes found at sea belonging to persons and residents of the seceded States, on the simple ground of their place of domicile. These judgments have been confirmed in March, 1863, by the Supreme Court of the United States, which was unanimous in declaring that there existed a civil war, with all the consequences of territorial public war. The majority of the Judges were of opinion that this war existed, without any act of Congress, from the moment of the President's Proclamation, in April, 1861.

The declarations of neutrality made by France and Great Britain in May and June, 1861, and which were followed by those of other powers, are therefore only the corollaries of the acts of the American Government. The latter has been in effect the first to establish the rights of war in the seceding States. [See part 4, chap. 3, sec. 3.]

TREATMENT BY FRANCE OF THE POLISH REVOLT.

The Central Committee for the cause of Poland at Paris, having demanded of the Senate to intercede with the French Government to accord to the Poles the rights of belligerents, the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, M. Stourn, said in the meeting of Feb. 12, 1864: "When the French Government accorded the title of belligerents to the Americans of the southern portion of the Union, it stipulated that this recognition should not in any manner weaken the legal lien which might exist between the Americans of the South and those of the North. This precedent, as well as several others which we shall have occasion to call to mind, demonstrates that the title of belligerents accorded to the Poles would not weaken in any manner the rights of the pretentions of Russia. In the sixteenth century, at the time of the independence of the United Provinces from Spain, and of more recent date, the war of the United States of America against England, the foreign powers considered the Dutch and American cruisers as the regular auxiliaries of their insurgent countries, when Spain and England would have wished to treat them as pirates. We find analagous examples in the wars of the Spanish American Colonies, and in the wars of Spain in 1823. Lord John Russell has himself cited to the House of Commons facts of the same nature in the history of Greece in 1825. The various precedents which we have had the honor to indicate to you only interest, it is true, the maritime powers, in regard to whom, foreign nations had a double interest, that of knowing in the first place, if the vessels provided with commissions from a revolted people would be treated as corsairs or as pirates, and in the second place, the protection of our national interests in that which concerns the merchandise of neutrals, even sailing under the enemies' flag. It results in effect from this precedent that, in the usages of the law of nations, the character of belligerents constitutes a question of fact, of which each Government remains the judge; that it suffices, in order that a reclamation may take place, that a portion of the revolted people have brought together elements of force and resistance of a nature constituting a state of regular war under the direction of a Government *de facto*, exercising the apparent rights of sovereignty, and that, moreover, the foreign powers should recognize these facts maintaining between the two parties, and without prejudicing the rights of either of them, an attitude of exact impartiality. We have seen in the case of peoples revolted possessing a marine, that the usages adopted by the law of nations had in great part for their object the defense of the national interest of other people. It ought to be the same in the case of inland revolted populations. Thus we can have commercial relations with a people in a state of insurrection. Numbers of our citizens may reside in its territory. They may be owners of lands therein and follow definite pursuits. They require to be protected and defended. To whom would our Government address itself? With whom would it enter into conventions, or make treaties, if there was occasion? For this intermediate order of things there has been provided also an intermediate recognition. We recognize not the nation, not the legitimacy of its Government, but the state of existing war, which permits to treat with those who carry on the war, without there resulting therefrom any prejudice to the legitimate right of one or the other contesting party. From the features which we have just portrayed, and which constitute the condition of recognition as belligerents, who can recognize what is taking place in Poland? Have the revolted Poles a Government? Have they an army? Do they possess a city or a territory? We are obliged to answer negatively to these questions. The Poles in arms have not a Government, not even a Government *de facto*. For we cannot thus designate a union of some men, whose name is a mystery, and whose residence is unknown, nor is it possible to consider as an army the bands or the parties who fight sometimes at one point, sometimes at another, always with courage, but without common direction, and under divers chiefs, who do not recognize a common superior. As to territory, can we not say that these unhappy Poles' only possession is where they are momentarily stationed, changing every day with the movements which they are obliged to make in search of or flight from the enemy. The development into which we have entered show that this title of belligerent cannot be accorded them, and that there would result, besides for them, more prejudice than advantage.

BELLIGERENT RECOGNITION NOT ALTOGETHER DISADVANTAGEOUS TO PARENT STATE.

Neither is it always advantageous for the legitimate Government that belligerent rights be refused to revolutionists by foreign powers. So long as the acts of the revolters are in effect those of the State itself, the latter must remain responsible to third parties for such acts.

Mr. Canning wrote to Lord Granville June 22, 1826: "If we admit with M. De Villele that the impotence of the Greek Government to maintain its populations in order, justifies an appeal to this Government, and reprisals in case of failure of such appeal; if we admit, besides, with Austria, (and I fear now with France,) that the Greek Government itself is but an insurrection, without national rights or obligations, then it is the Turkish Government to which we must make appeal. If the Turkish Government is rendered responsible for acts of piracy committed by some Greek ships, then the Greek Government, being only one great act of piracy, the pirate is responsible and bound for the consequences."

In referring, June 14, 1861, to the concession of belligerent rights accorded to the Confederates, Mr. Adams, the Minister at London, adopting the same point of view, remarks: "There is in any case a compensation. The act has freed the Government of the United States of all responsibilities for the misdeeds of the rebels toward Great Britain. If one of them should capture or maltreat an English vessel on the ocean, it would be to those who authorised the damage inflicted that the reclamation would have to be addressed. The United States could not be held responsible."

The learned Professor of International Law at the University of Oxford has said in reference to the American war: "As without belligerents a war cannot exist, and without war there can be no belligerent rights. A government, which in its relations with foreign nations, refuses to its opponents the character of belligerents, renounces the privileges of this character for itself. Such a government limits itself to the sole rights which it possesses in time of peace. It cannot avail itself of the legitimate right of blockade, neither can it visit, arrest or detain any foreign ship on the high seas.

At the time of the secession of South Carolina from the American Union, several foreign Ministers at Washington put questions as to what penalties the foreign Consuls and the captains of merchant vessels would be subjected for violation of the rules, or of the laws of the Customs of the United States, occasioned by this secession, and also what would result from the payment of duties made on demand to the Collector of Customs *de facto*, in the absence of a Collector of the United States, and further, to what point the United States would be held responsible for merchandise already landed, or which would thereafter be landed in the warehouses of the United States, and for the losses sustained by the foreign vessels by reason of the taking away by the authorities *de facto* of the lights, reflectors and buoys. It was answered to the English Minister that although the President was the first to regret that the commerce of foreign nations should suffer from the abnormal state of affairs, such as existed at Washington, the Government refused to pass upon the supposed cases, but that the confidence which the Minister could not fail to have in the justice of the American Government, should calm all apprehensions on the subject of eventual damages to be suffered by English subjects.

An answer to the same effect was made to the other Ministers, and among others to Mr. Tasara, the Spanish Minister. The latter, writing Dec. 31, 1860, to Mr. Black, says: "The Spanish Consul at Charleston has demanded instructions on the subject of visés in clearing the port, and those which he has received tell him to indicate in the certificates that as there does not actually exist a Custom-house of the United States in that port, the papers are issued by employes named by the State of South Carolina, and that as such they are worthy of confidence."

TWEED'S ONE CHANCE.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We think it was only a day or two after Tweed was sentenced to the Penitentiary that the *Commercial* advised him to make a clean breast of it, in order that the same justice which had overtaken him might be meted out to his guilty confederates and friends, who had basely deserted the ruined old man in the bitter hour of trial. We said that, for one, we would be willing to sign an application for his pardon on condition of his having made such a confession, and that we thought the consideration was well worth the concession.

The idea quickly became quite popular. The same advice is now given to Tweed, and the same hope is held out to him, by many influential journals. And at last it appears that the convict is listening to the voice of reason, which in his case means revenge. One of the local papers says that "Tweed has carefully kept a diary of his life, and he proposes, now that he occupies a felon's cell, to give the world some startling disclosures." It adds: "He proposes to tell his manner of doing business, whom he bought to serve his purposes, and what the average price of Albany legislators is. Probably no one man in the country has had so varied an experience in this line as Mr. Tweed, and no man can make such startling revelations. Hundreds of straight-laced, proper-acting people will by this book be shown up in their true light, and the world at large will get an idea of the inner working of a gigantic Ring. We predict for the book an immense sale."

This is almost too good to be true; but there may be something in it, notwithstanding the opinion which the Buffalo *Courier* pronounces that "there is probably not the first grain of truth" in the statement. The *Courier* is as likely to know Mr. Tweed's intentions as any paper we are acquainted with. When he was leading the Democracy in the Senate the old man used to speak affectionately of its editor as his "personal friend," and he used to get his friend's little bills through on that touching plea. The Democratic majority were so tender-hearted that they could not resist the cry of friendship. The *Courier*, therefore, as we have allowed, may be good authority for Tweed, but still its wish may been only the father to its thought that the old man will never peach on his pals.

However this may be, we say again that we hope Tweed will confess, and are content that he should be pardoned if he will. THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which was the chief agent in transferring the culprit from a Fifth avenue palace to Blackwell's Island, gives him similar advice, and intimates a similar lenient disposition. If Tweed will tell all he knows, THE TIMES believes that some of the very men who now call him a thief would infallibly find themselves by his side in jail. It reminds him that he owes nothing to these men. "They all tried to curry favor with him when he was powerful," says THE TIMES, "and they have joined in the hue and cry against him now that he is a ruined man. Why should he not tell the truth about them?" It offers Tweed the use of its columns for publishing his confessions, and declares that if he will do so much by way of reparation it "will plead for a mitigation of his punishment."

Good advice and a fair promise! Tweed cannot do better than to avail himself of both. Therein lies his one chance of escaping death in the Penitentiary. He should lose no time in taking advantage of it.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants, 21, amounting to $130,246 56; Pay-rolls, number of warrants, 115, amounting to $237,628 13; total, 136 warrants, amounting to $367,874 69. Receipts from taxes of 1873, and interest, $170,197 33; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $6,524 85; collection of assessments, and interest, $6,361 55; water rents, 6,867 97; licenses Mayor's Office, $41; total, $190,012 70.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HEAVEN IN SONG. Comprising the Gems of All Ages on the Better Land. By HENRY C. FISH, D. D. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1873.

We have here another collection of sacred songs, differing essentially from the volume by Mr. Saunders, in that it is merely a compilation, and different also from that of Mr. Prime, in that it is not so well suited to the widest class of readers. Dr. Fish may have desired to gather together, as he implies in his title, all the gems of all the ages, and to do so impartially; but he has not quite succeeded in accomplishing either object, although he has certainly produced a work that must be very highly esteemed by at least a large section of professing Christians. That most beautiful of all modern hymns, by Mr. Lyte, beginning "Abide with me! Fast falls the eventide," is not, in Dr. Fish's estimation, a gem worthy of notice. None of John Keble's exquisite compositions seem to be known to him, or else he despises them. He neglects such beauties as Dr. Wordsworth's "O! Day of Rest and Gladness! O! Day of Joy and Light!" and Charlotte Elliott's "Just as I am, without one plea," and Faber's "Shadow of the Rock," and passes them by as unworthy of recognition. His omissions are, in fact, remarkable. We might make a long list of them, and yet include none that are not equal to the best he has selected. He gives an extract of very secondary value from Pope, and yet excludes "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame"—a hymn which, whatever its origin, is assuredly of acknowledged beauty. And although we are told that these "gems" are gathered from all ages, we find very scant notice of the Greek and Latin. We cannot believe that Dr. Fish would deny the vigorous beauty of many of those hymns, and which Mr. Prime has boldly and very wisely given; but possibly he does not approve the tone of them. Possibly he does not approve the spirit of many others he has omitted.

EVENINGS WITH THE SACRED POETS. A series of quiet talk about the singers and their songs. By FREDERICK SAUNDERS. With an Appendix on Hymnology. New edition revised. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

An idea very similar to that which led to the production of Mr. Irenæus Prime's *Songs of the Soul* is here worked out in a different way, and with less satisfactory results. The design was to give, in a compact form, "the essence of all that is most interesting in anecdote and historic illustration, which has reference to the sacred poetry and hymnology of the Christian ages." If the plan thus defined by Mr. Saunders had been strictly adhered to, we are not sure that the result might not have been in every respect worthy of approval. But he has exceeded these limits, and in every possible place he has offered criticisms upon works, which, when those criticisms are unfavorable, as they often are, he does not deign to produce. He has thus gone, quite unnecessarily, out of his way to proclaim his personal opinions, and—to detract from the merit of his book. For Mr. Saunders lacks that catholicity of feeling and impartial judgment which render his criticisms of any value. He proposes to discourse upon sacred poets; why, then, need he have interfered with poets who, in his opinion, were not sacred? Especially when, in most cases, the reason he gives for that opinion is not one that will be sustained by others who may justly claim to be quite as sincere in their Christianity as is Mr. Saunders. His estimate of the "Universal Prayer," which he does not quote, is a very old-fashioned one, and will no doubt be still indorsed by very many people; but it is not the opinion of the most liberal and advanced critics of the present day, whether lay or ecclesiastic. The first verse of that prayer is, we well know, often startling to the superficial thinker, but the man who has gone among many classes of worshipers throughout the world, will at once recognize the sagacity of the poet, and the truth of the poem, even though there were not, as there is, a text in the Scriptures to sanction it. In fact, the whole of Mr. Saunders' criticism of Pope only shows that he does not understand him, and therefore he falls very far short of a proper appreciation of him. He had much better have left him alone.

By a judicious process of omission the value of this book would be very largely increased. Within the limits of the original design Mr. Saunders has done his work well. His selections are good and his treatment of materials is praiseworthy. It is only when he exceeds the duties of a compiler that he begins to fail.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO-NIGHT? OR SOCIAL AMUSEMENTS FOR EVENING PARTIES. By LEGER D. MAYNE. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

This will be found a most useful hand-book for evening entertainments. The name given on the title page as that of the author is, of course, fictitious, but whoever he may be, the writer has done a work which will be well appreciated during the Winter. The entertainments cover twenty-six evenings, and for each evening there is plenty of variety. Many of the ideas would be most amusing and effective, and all can be adopted with very little trouble and generally without any expense. The games are described so clearly and thoroughly that they cannot fail to be understood. Many are original, and all are good. There are, besides, optical illusions, tricks, private theatricals, forfeits, charades, and, indeed, we may say every form of private entertainment for young and old. With this book before them no one need be at a loss to provide amusement for a juvenile party.

SKETCHES OF NATURAL HISTORY; OR, SONGS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By MARY HOWITT. Illustrated with Upward of One Hundred Drawings by H. Giacomelli. London, Edinburgh, and New-York: T. NELSON & SONS. 1873.

The writings of Mary Howitt have always been so justly esteemed by the young that no further commendation here would be in place. But the form in which the publishers have presented her *Sketches of Natural History* is one that merits our congratulations. The illustrations are exceedingly beautiful, admirably executed, and true to life. Independently of the poems, they are one and all instructive lessons in natural history, affording accurate pictures of the animals and insects to which they refer, and indicating very frequently their habits also. Mr. Giacomelli had a share in the work of M. Gustave Doré's "Bible," where his talents were well displayed, and it is only doing him justice when we say that the drawings he has supplied to the present volume are equal in their way to his best efforts.

THE GOLDEN CITY. By B. F. BARRETT. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 1873.

Mr. Barrett is one of those people who do not believe that Emanuel Swedenborg was either mad or an impostor. On the contrary, he has implicit faith that the author of the *Arcana Cœlestia* was a being specially designed by God to elucidate the Apocalypse, and he has written the volume before us to vindicate Swedenborg against the charge of being a sect founder. Those who believe in "the last judgment of 1757" will, no doubt, be convinced by Mr. Barrett, but, then, they do not need the conviction. Those who do not believe in the last judgment of 1757 will hardly be affected by him. But if anybody wants to spend two or three hours unprofitably in reading a very dry, and, to the non-believer, uninteresting book, we can confidently refer them to *The Golden City*. Their wishes will thus be fully gratified.

THE DAILY RECORD FOR 1874. HASTINGS & Co. New-York.

This is a convenient diary for official or other memoranda for the coming year. It contains, for reference, a well executed map of the United States, and much information of value, including tables of interest, relative values of gold and silver currency, measures of capacity and weight, rates of postage, various political and sporting statistics, besides extracts from the census returns of this and other countries, and the information usually looked for in a good calendar. The publication of these diaries is intended to be continued annually in various forms to suit the several purposes to which they may be applied.

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE WORLD. A simple account of man in early times. By EDWARD CLODD, F. R. A. S. Boston: SHEPARD & GILL. 1873.

Anthropology, although an intensely interesting branch of scientific inquiry, is so comparatively recent, and withal so suggestive of questions that arouse discussion, often angry in its nature, that teachers of youth have been reluctant to introduce it to their pupils. As soon as that reluctance ceases, the little volume before us will be found extremely useful. In a very small compass it indicates the leading points that are necessary to a correct understanding of the subject, and the style is simple and pleasing. The book is full of information, and free from everything that could be taken exception to as beyond the understanding of children.

UNCLE GRANDESIR'S MATCHES. A Fairy Tale. Translated from the French of Mme. la Baronne E. MARTINEAU DES CHESNEZ. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 1873.

As a little present for little readers, this book will rank with *Lady Green Satin and Her Maid Rosette*, which we noticed a short time ago. The writer displays considerable ability in the direction taken in these two books. Her stories are well told and the morals are good. The style is pleasant and attractive to children, and the matter unexceptionable in all respects.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

A TOUR THROUGH THE PYRENEES. By HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE, author of "A History of English Literature," "Travels in Italy," &c. Translated by J. SAFFORD FISKE. With Illustrations by GUSTAVE DORÉ. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1873.

The names we have upon this title-page should be, and are, a guarantee for a large degree of excellence. We are not quite sure whether that of M. Doré will be so accepted by everybody. That artist has, we fear, been presuming on his earlier reputation so much that everybody has not the same faith in him that they used to have. It is, therefore, necessary at once to say that the many illustrations before us, and they are many, have none of the defects of M. Doré's later style; but that they do evince all the originality, care, and freedom from mannerism which first brought the artist public distinction. Some have a healthy tone of caricature pervading what cannot be mistaken for anything else than an accurate representation of local life; others are vivid portraitures, many of them extremely beautiful, of some of the numerous picturesque scenes that are to be found at the foot of the Pyrenees; and all are gems of illustration both in drawing and engraving.

That part of France which M. Taine has here described is very insufficiently known to American travelers, yet there is probably no portion of the European Continent, apart from the tumult of city life, where a few weeks may be passed more agreeably. The scenery is grand, the climate exhilarating, the people are quaint and hospitable, and out-door sport is to be had in abundance by all who care for it. Passing through Bordeaux, with a description of the peculiar people and customs of Les Landes, and then of Biarritz, the favorite retreat of the late Emperor, we are brought by M. Taine to a more lengthened account of the Valley of Ossau, with the beautiful scenery around Pau, and the marvelously picturesque course of the Valentin, which, however, all the fervid description of M. Taine, and the vigorous representation of M. Doré, fail adequately to describe. The Valley of Lus occupies the next most important section of the book, and, like the former, is replete with vivid pieces of description and illustration. An engraving of the village of Gedres will attract attention here, not only on account of the extreme delicacy of execution, but also as presenting some of M. Doré's most prominent peculiarities. Careful examination will lead to the detection of much beauty and humor in all the illustrations; we mention this one only as possessing them in a more marked degree than some others. A picture of Pau in the earlier part of the volume is equally excellent, though, perhaps, less characteristic, and in common with others it displays with much effect the brilliancy of the atmosphere in those parts of the world.

Travelers who, in any of their wanderings, have found themselves in the neighborhood of Luchon, who have wandered there in the wild woodlands, and watched the river as it rolls down over the rocks in the deep defiles below the village, will read the closing portion of M. Taine's pages with sympathetic delight. The riches of the scenery are depicted with glowing but none too fervid colors, and many scenes will recur to memory in all their beauty. An account of Toulouse closes the book; and when we have reached the end it is only to enjoy the feeling that succeeds a rich literary treat, a sense of thorough enjoyment, unsullied by any faults that have met us on the journey, and regretting only that there is not more of it.

THE WORKS OF HOGARTH. Sixty-two illustrations. London: JOHN MORGAN SMITH.

There is little necessity, nowadays, to discuss the moral worth of Hogarth's works. Many persons deny its existence on the ground that his pictures have immoral details. The same may be said of some of the works of Rubens, but it all amounts to nothing more than this, that the sentiment of one age differs from that of another, while it is without doubt that the impure will see impurity where the pure will see none. The value of the book before us is unquestionable. The illustrations, got up with all regard for the period when they were produced, are exact, and they convey much information of that period—the first half of the eighteenth century—and the manners of the people, which it is well occasionally to bear in mind. The letter press is descriptive and complete, and the whole being comprised in an elaborate binding of suitable design, makes up a volume of much elegance, which will certainly commend itself to the lovers of art. It is to be regretted that the name of no American publisher appears on the title-page.

SONGS OF THE SOUL. Gathered out of many lands and ages. By SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME, author of "The Alhambra and the Kremlin," "The Power of Prayer," &c. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. 1873.

Mr. Prime appears to have ransacked every possible available source for songs of a sacred or essentially Christian character, and the results of his labors are an especially rich and valuable collection, and an exceedingly handsome book. Compositions from the Latin, Greek, German, and Spanish are here gathered together in company with some of the best in English, and they have been taken from a multitude of authors and from the works of all times. The work has an additional interest in being embellished with an admirable likeness of the compiler, whose many friends will thereby set even higher value upon a book which on its own intrinsic merits is worthy of the warmest commendation.

HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST FRENCH AUTHORS. Short passages from some of the most celebrated prose writers. Translated into English, with twenty-four illustrations from designs by EMILE BAYARD. New-York: THOMAS NELSON & SONS.

Much pleasant reading and some information concerning a number of the most prominent French authors, from earliest times down to the current century, may be culled from this volume. The selections are short, and being translations, they do not convey much information as to the style of their authors; but collected together, and well illustrated as they are, they make up a book that will be found well deserving of attention at this time of the year, when useful presents are in request.

CHATTER-BOX. Edited by J. ERSKINE CLARKE, M. A. American News Company. New-York. 1873.
SUNDAY. Reading for the Young. Edited by J. ERSKINE CLARKE, M. A. London: W. W. GARDNER. New-York: American News Company. 1873.

The contents of these two substantial volumes were originally published in weekly parts at the low price of one cent. The success attending them has given rise to many imitations, all more or less meritorious. Notwithstanding their cheapness, they are capital books for young children, being filled with a large number of excellent pictures and reading matter of the most useful and entertaining kind.

THE PROUD MISS MACBRIDE. A Legend of Gotham. By JOHN G. SAXE. With Illustrations by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1873.

The terrible fate of Miss Macbride has been so well studied by most young ladies that it is not necessary to enlarge upon it here. The volume in which the history is here given us will be a handsome addition to the boudoir table, where it ought to be found as long as any young unmarried ladies are in the neighborhood. The illustrations will facilitate study very much, and add force to the weighty lesson contained in the text. They are exceedingly good.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. With Illustrations by ALFRED FREDERICKS. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

As a work of art we have not met with anything among recent books for presentation which is superior to this. It is a handsome quarto in the highest style of typography, embellished with a multitude of illustrations of most excellent design and execution, and finished in all respects in the most perfect manner. Either as a gift-book or as an elegant addition on the library table it is well worthy of attention.

ALL PICTURES. Picture pages for the little ones, containing nearly 200 designs by OSCAR PLETSCH, M. RICHTER, &c., &c. New-York: T. NELSON & SONS.

To young children who are able to read words of one and two syllables this will prove a most acceptable present. It is handsomely got up, and every page contains a well-executed illustration. It is exactly suited to the little ones for whom it is intended.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From the Earth to the Moon. Scribner, Armstrong & Co.
The Two Admirals. Appleton & Co.
Lucian: Perils of Ancient Classics. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
The Caxtons. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Home Nook. Lee & Shepard.
The Luminous Unity. Lippincott & Co.
Miss Thistledown. Lee & Shepard.
Money Maker. Lee & Shepard.
Religious Poems. A. D. F. Randolph & Co.
The Dead Secret. Harper & Brothers.
Basil. Harper & Brothers.
Joseph the Jew. Harper & Brothers.
Offerings of Fancy. Martin R. Dennis.
Midland Poems. Lincoln State Journal Company.

HOLIDAY BOOKS—MESSRS. SCRIBNER'S COLLECTION.

Messrs. Scribner & Co. (of No. 654 Broadway) have just issued a catalogue of choice books, which deserves the best attention of all book-lovers, and of persons who are thinking of giving presents to their friends at Christmas. A good book is always an acceptable present to any man or woman, and in this catalogue it will be very easy to find something to suit everybody's taste.

The establishment of Messrs. Scribner is well known throughout the country. The firm possesses the largest variety of valuable English and foreign books to be found in the United States; and yet the least remarkable peculiarity about this collection is its great extent. What entitles it to special consideration is that it has been selected with the greatest judgment, knowledge, and care. Mr. Welford, who resides in London, is always on the look-out for scarce and valuable editions, and the result is that copies of rare books may often be obtained at Scribner's for which you might search in vain among the book-sellers of London or Paris. The best works of the best writers are on the shelves of this establishment—often beautifully illustrated, almost always exquisitely bound. At this moment there may be found in the store a superb collection of unique editions—books containing "extra illustrations," made up at great cost, and with a most curious attention to appropriateness and accuracy. Among these books is the poetry of the *Anti-Jacobin*, with inserted plates and fine proof prints; a book about Lambeth Palace, embellished with a series of views, and five original autographs of Archbishops of Canterbury; a Bible, which is thus described in the catalogue before us:

"4. THE HOLY BIBLE. *Unique copy.* Illustrated with 368 choice old engravings by celebrated foreign English masters, rare early wood-cuts, &c., including many of great value, fine proof impressions, etchings, &c. Bound in three vols. 4to, with title pages printed expressly. Full turkey morocco, super extra gilt."

Then let the bibliopolist look at the following additional quotations, and—as an epicure would say—see if his mouth does not water at the descriptions:

"24. CRUIKSHANKIANA. *The finest collection of Cruikshank's Illustrations ever made!* ESSAYS ON THE GENIUS OF GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. By W. M. Thackeray. Illustrated by etchings and wood-cuts, with 464 very fine selections from his numerous works, and bound in two vols. royal 4to, in tree calf extra, *a most superb set*."

"67. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. With illustrations by John Martin, and *one hundred and sixty-six extra illustrations*, consisting of twenty-eight engraved portraits from paintings taken of him from the age of ten years to old age, engraved by Loggan, Vertue, Gardner, Holloway, Stothard, and others; scarce set of plates by Medina, engraved by N. Burghers from the first folio edition; sets of Martin's plates, large and small size; two sets by Westall, large and small; a scarce set of proofs by Hayman, and a small set; a scarce set by Fourdrinier. All inlaid to the uniform size of the book, imperial 4to, forming two splendid vols., superbly bound in olive green morocco, gilt edges."

"108. THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD. Edited by Peter Cunningham. Best library edition. Nine vols. 8vo, fine steel portraits, and a rich profusion of fine and rare portraits inserted. *A truly splendid copy, quite unique*, in full polished calf, gilt edges."

"109. ANECDOTES OF PAINTING IN ENGLAND. By Horace Walpole. Five vols., 4to, (1762,) the rare edition, printed at his private press, Strawberry Hill, with all the fine portraits and numerous views inserted in addition, MS. letters, cuttings, &c., fine copy in tree calf extra."

"110. COMPLETE ANGLER (THE.) By Walton and Cotton. With an Introductory Essay and Notes. Major Pretty's Edition. One vol., 12mo, (1835,) with 150 extra plates inserted, full morocco."

"111. —— With Lives of the Authors and Notes by Sir John Hawkins. One vol., 8vo, (1808.) Sir Henry Ellis' (the Editor) own copy, with additions and extra plates inserted. Large paper copy, unique, full calf, gilt edges."

These are surely tempting morsels—almost enough to cause a man to break one at least of the commandments, and covet his neighbor's goods. Happy the man who can afford to buy for himself or a friend either of the above works for a Christmas gift! Nor would it be in any sense an extravagance, for such books—like good wine—increase in value the longer they are kept.

Besides these *éditions de luxe*, a complete library of standard authors might easily be gathered in a short time from Messrs. Scribner's ample collection. We think we should find no difficulty in undertaking such a task. But let our readers send for the catalogue and judge for themselves. Most habitués of our stores know that nowhere in New-York are they more sure of finding ready and cheerful attention—and even of that kindly greeting which befits purveyors of books, those cherished companions of all intelligent men—than at Messrs. Scribner's. During the holiday season it is a favorite resort—and this year it will not be owing to its want of attractions if it does not draw a larger proportion than ever of our citizens, young and old. For it must not be forgotten that an inimitable collection of children's books is to be found at Scribner's.

A CURIOUS CASE.

The trial of Justice John O'Sullivan, of Kearney Township, on a charge of being a common barrator, was concluded in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions yesterday, by a verdict of acquittal. When the verdict was announced the audience hissed and applauded as they were interested in the case. Justice O'Sullivan and one of his friends, named Dennis Dunn, were arrested by order of the court and sentenced to one day's imprisonment for contempt. This was the second trial under the common law for the offense of barratry, the only other case having occurred in Bergen County twenty-five years ago.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

OPINIONS OF A PROMINENT DEALER.

Now that the panic has thoroughly subsided and the process of recovery is going on satisfactorily, some of the more sensible of the commercial men of this City are not inclined to allow it to pass into oblivion so readily as others are. They have thought it desirable to recall the different events, to analyse the action of men connected with this and that trade, and to consider to what extent such action was called for and justified by the then existing circumstances and the probable future. So far as regards the dry-goods trade, an impression prevails in some quarters that the recovery is not what might have been expected from the inherent soundness of the market at the time the panic broke out. Raw cotton has risen considerably, and it is confidently asserted that the dealers in the South and West are mostly short of stocks and continue to buy chiefly on the hand-to-mouth principle. The questions, then, have been most seriously raised whether the mill-owners were right in abortening their production; whether the dealers were short-sighted in their way of meeting the crisis; whether a reduction of wages is necessary or politic, &c., &c.

In speaking of these various matters, a member of one of the largest dry-goods firms in the country—importers, manufacturers, and wholesale and retail dealers—remarked yesterday: "The evil effects of a panic are always intensified and extended by men being so slow to accommodate their business to the necessities of the times. I mean that dealers and merchants will regulate the prices they ask for their goods by what they paid for them rather than by their market value. They will hold on obstinately till their treasury departments tell them all, much about the same time, that sales must be made, no matter at what sacrifice, or a suspension of payments must ensue. They all throw a deluge of goods on the market simultaneously, and then wonder at the instability of prices. This was all there was that was wrong with the dry-goods market during the recent panic. In itself the market was healthy. There had been no overproduction; there was no excessive stock of either foreign or domestic goods. The panic, then, should not have caused any such disturbance in the dry-goods market as we all know did occur. The dealer in dry goods must watch and follow the slightest movement in prices, as do the bankers and brokers of Wall street. A long experience of the business tells me that a man must be constantly lowering and raising his prices, for this, among other reasons. Every day goods from Europe, New-England, and other places are being delivered at the stores. Unless a like quantity are sent out, how can room be found for them? Unless a like quantity are sold how are they to be paid for? Surely the point requires no argument; and yet merchants calling themselves business men will obstinately go on accumulating goods till they have a stock on hand which they cannot carry, and on which they eventually lose hundreds of thousands of dollars because they had not the true business courage to forego a profit, or even make a bearable loss, before mischief could begin to brew. Let me give our own course by way of illustration of the good effect of moving the instant the market moves. That Sunday in September on which the President and Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury, were in New-York told me all I wanted to know as to what we had to prepare for. I saw that a money panic was inevitable, and on the Monday morning I acted accordingly. I made a moderate reduction in prices, which brought in buyers. When the buying ceased at those figures, I made a still further reduction; and so on till the market got to the bottom. In the meantime I had buyers at work picking up large parcels of goods for cash, at prices varying from twenty to thirty per cent. below old prices, from men who had urgent need of the cash, with which they should have provided themselves weeks before. For instance, I sent a buyer round to see what could be done in flannels and blankets. His observations and inquiries resulted in our purchasing some heavy runs of goods, among others some runs of blankets of a grade which we had been selling at $7, but which, at the prices we paid for the new lot, we could have sold at $5, and yet have realized an immediate profit of five per cent. But what enabled us to do this? Simply our invariable custom of regulating the prices we ask for our goods by the market, and not by what we paid for the goods. There was a great flourish of trumpets on the part of some houses about selling goods at a reduction of twenty per cent. in order to make a clearance. Now, Sir, there was no such reduction made. Customers of ours who went to the sale assured me that in a leading line of goods the selling price was only one-fourth of a cent below the price at which we had been selling the very same class of goods for more than a fortnight. We had been selling them for nine cents; they were offered, and no doubt sold, at this so-called clearance sale at twenty per cent. reduction, for eight and three-quarter cents! These facts have come to my knowledge from the most trustworthy and unprejudiced sources. I may almost say that I know the statements to be true. The public were very innocent. They rushed to buy goods at a price at which they could have obtained them quietly—and many of them did so—any time in the two previous weeks. So much for clearance sales at a reduction of twenty per cent.!

But the dealers are not, in my opinion, the only men who are to blame for their course during the panic. While they, through want of moral courage and true business instincts, allowed the panic to reach the dry-goods market, when it might have been confined to its source, the stock market, another and perhaps more influential class of men—I mean the mill-owners—are still more to be reprehended. They saw an opportunity for which they had long been eagerly on the lookout. The panic presented that opportunity, their business circumstances at the moment allowed them to avail themselves of it, and they seized it greedily and selfishly; utterly regardless of the injury their course might inflict on others, or the general want of confidence to which it was, and was certain to be, so large and powerful a contributor. I have no hesitation in characterizing the closing or partial closing of the mills as an unrecorded combination, a silent conspiracy on the part of the mill-owners to lower the price of labor; to effect not a temporary but a permanent reduction in the scale of wages. They thought to do this thing without being found out. I am not sure that they have not succeeded. They saw and seized upon the opportunity of a permanent lowering of wages at a moment when the working men and the unknowing, because unthinking, general public would be apt to admit the necessity of a temporary one. I deny the necessity of either a temporary or a permanent reduction, and I consider that the public have been grossly deceived and the operatives outrageously wronged. The mill-owners will claim that their movement was a purely sympathetic one, or that it was dictated by prudence and necessity. The plea of sympathy may be accepted to a certain extent; the pleas of prudence and necessity are untenable. Let us look at the actual state of things. THE NEW-YORK TIMES sent a correspondent through New-England at the time, and he gave very detailed accounts of the position of the great manufacturing interests in these States. According to their own statements the manufacturers had no stocks to speak of on hand; they were unusually short of goods, in some cases with only a few days' production on hand. Do these cautious gentlemen never pile up goods? To be sure they do! Was it not to their interest to do so at a time when cotton was almost selling for what it would fetch? Of course it was! By a contrary course of action they disorganize their labor force, they create a drain on the savings banks, and for every operative thrown out of work there is one less general customer to be supplied. Above all, there was the disastrous effect of such action on the market. Everything then would lead one to suppose that it would have been to the interest of the mill-owners to keep their mills running full time. But another motive prevailed. A more powerful interest controlled the situation, and the closing of the mills, though privately intended and regarded as the means of a permanent cheapening of labor, was presented to the public as an absolute necessity. If any loss is to accrue to the mill-owners from the panic, it is to be transferred to the shoulders of the work people, who, for once, seem willing to bear the whole burden. But their willingness does not absolve those who thrust it upon them from the charge of reckless selfishness. These mill-owners are always calling out about selling goods 'below cost.' Well, they nevertheless manage to build new mills, enlarge and repair old ones, add new machinery, pay handsome dividends, and put away something to increase their sinking funds. They are the most successful unsuccessful men I know. Look at the growth of Fall River during the last few years. According to THE TIMES letter from Fall River, fifteen new mills have been built there since 1870, and built out of profits, too. And yet mill-owners are not content. They want something more. They see no way to get it out of the producer of the raw material or the consumer of the finished product. But an opportunity, sudden and unforeseen, rises to their hand of getting that 'something more' by a reduction of wages, provided they can frighten the work people into accepting such a reduction. By lessening their product on the very verge of Winter they have succeeded in their design. The work people, thinking they must remain out of employment or on short time through the Winter in case of refusal, have agreed to a reduction of wages. They will in time awake to the fact that the arrangement, which they fondly believe to be only a temporary one, is fully intended by their employers to be a permanent one. I repeat that I consider the course of the mill-owners not to have been dictated by either prudence or necessity. It was the result of a combination against labor—not discussed or agreed upon, but none the less well and thoroughly understood. It speaks very badly for our home manufacturers, that, with a protective tariff of from thirty-three to sixty per cent., they are, nevertheless, so hard pressed that they are obliged to make their labor force pay even their imaginary losses.

The present course of business shows them to have been wrong from a business point of view. Our sales in November were from fifteen to twenty per cent. in excess of those in October, and I feel confident that we shall do more business in the present month than we did in December, 1873. Prices are gradually improving and show a decided tendency to still further improvement. Had the mill-owners acted as ordinary business men, who fortunately might happen to be out of stock in times of panic, would naturally act, the recovery would have been much greater. By piling goods in October and November, they would have realized large profits, while, at the same time, helping to restrict the area of the panic."

These strictures are of a most sweeping character and will, doubtless, attract contradiction from many quarters. There are, however, some facts which would appear rather difficult to set aside. The mill-owners have themselves asserted that they had no stocks of goods when the panic broke out; they did not begin to stop production till after the *impossibility* of obtaining money on good commercial securities had ceased, even if their obtaining money from the Boston banks ever assumed the proportions of a serious difficulty. The mill-owners do very often carry heavy stocks when cotton is much higher than it was in October and November. They are all beginning to run full time again, after less than a month's short time in very many cases; many of them have reduced the scale of wages of their operators. Still the mill-owners have their supporters in high places. A partner in a most prominent jobbing house thinks that they were fully justified in reducing production—that they had no alternative. The gentleman, however, bases his opinion on the idea that the manufacturers were heavily laden with stocks. The manufacturers, of course, will not stultify themselves by attempting to find justification by making such an admission. The question of the clearance sales at a heavy discount depends entirely upon the individual honesty of the firms who advertised them and what profits are ordinarily made by those who held them. It is claimed by some that these sales enabled many large holders of stock to get out without a loss, or with very little loss. The fact involved in such an assertion that some dry-goods jobbers make twenty per cent. profit on their stock all round will be rather startling news to some in the business, notwithstanding their prominence and long experience.

There is, however, the encouraging fact that the volume of business transacted is increasing, that prices are improving to a certain extent—print goods which sold as low as four and a half cents now fetch six cents—and a very fair Spring trade is anticipated. But, while remembering this welcome fact, it would be well for all concerned to seriously consider the vital questions raised by the merchant whose remarks are quoted above: Need the panic have involved the dry-goods trade? Was the aid of the panic invoked tor the furtherance of a selfish purpose?

ELECTIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

They have peculiar ways of conducting, or rather obstructing, elections in Newfoundland, as appears from the account given by a correspondent of a Montreal paper. He writes: "We are rather noted for the vehemence, and warmth with which at times we conduct our election conflict; and certainly in the days that are past there have been scenes of violence which have disgraced our people. In comparison with former times, therefore, the recent election was a quiet affair. Only in two instances, so far as at present known, did anything seriously discreditable occur. At Burin the Government candidates withdrew without a contest before nomination day, but some of the ruder portion of their supporters were indignant at this, and determined to prevent the nomination of the Opposition candidates by physical force. One of them, Mr. James Winter, was seized by an excited mob when on his way to the hustings, roughly cross-examined as to his political creed, and his answers not proving satisfactory, he was forced into a boat and carried off to a settlement some fifteen miles distant. In the struggle his arms were badly hurt. To do them justice, however, his captives behaved kindly to him in the boat, and at the place of his involuntary sojourn he was treated with marked hospitality, and the women, kind-hearted souls, bound up his wounds and soothed his outraged feelings. At midnight he managed to escape in a disguise which some good Samaritan provided for him. Fortunately, his papers were in the hands of a friend, so that his nomination was not prevented by this bold stroke. This daring abduction of a candidate has given rise to more laughter than sympathy, I am afraid; and is regarded generally as one of those playful eccentricities which break out at election seasons, and which it is better to wink at than punish. The treatment which Hon. E. D. Shea met with at Ferryland was much more disreputable. Barricades were erected on the roads along which he had to pass, and bridges broken down. When he arrived at Renews he was shut up in a house and found it impossible to pursue his canvass in safety. When the election was over he had to escape by sea, dreading to return by the road."

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

RECENT EVENTS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE BAZAINE TRIAL—MINISTER SICKLES—SPANISH BLUSTER—M. BISCHOFFSHEIM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

The Monarchical journals are very jubilant over the "great political act accomplished on the 19th of November," and some of them say that this date will enter into French history beside the 24th May, the 18th March, and other dates which represent events. There is nothing like enthusiasm in such cases to make a man appear genuinely happy, and there must be a vast amount of happiness in the sublime faith which some men have in their own convictions. In the days of my youthful enthusiasm, an old Virginia friend was accustomed to begin all his speeches, whether electioneering for a member of the Assembly or installing a Justice of the Peace, with this formula: "A great act is about to be accomplished; the eyes of the world are upon us; behind us is the past, and before us the future welfare of millions of people. The events about to be accomplished by us will become historical," and so on for a quarter of an hour, every word of this impressive language appearing to me to be Gospel truth. On coming abroad and learning that only about one in ten of the people in the world know where the State of Virginia is, and that the President of our great country is regarded as about as important a personage to the world at large as a Justice of the Peace to his own county, I learned by experience that there was a great deal of hyperbole in the ordinary language of mankind. It is much heresy for the moment not to believe that a great act has been accomplished, but any doubts will be very soon appreciated. In a few days everybody will begin to doubt, and then public opinion will turn to some new means for saving the country from absolute ruin. The eyes of the world will again be upon us, and another great act will be accomplished. But if I laugh a little at the enthusiasm of these young men at Versailles, I must confess that they are advancing in the right direction, slowly it may be, but yet as surely as time. This is the material result of the spread of education, which broadens the view we take of human affairs, and lessens the particular acts of men, which may be called the hesitating steps of modern progress. I have come to doubt that any great act was ever planned and carried out with the precision related in history, and am inclined to believe that chance plays a most important part in the history of the world, and that the sum of the chances are favorable to the advance of civilization.

The majority of 66 votes gained for the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers for seven years, was the result of accident or of chance, and it does not appear to me to be very solid. The Bonapartists and extreme Legitimists abstained from voting, and hence the majority was made up from the Left Centre. As this fraction is Republican, one naturally asks what object they had in voting for the proposition. I do not know their motives, of course, but fancy they intend to lull the Monarchists to sleep in this manner, and then present their constitutional project, of which this act of prorogation shall be Article I. If the Monarchists refuse to vote this project the majority changes, and this vote will not guarantee MacMahon. If they do vote it they vote the Republic in spite of themselves. This is the dilemma in which they have placed themselves by the "great act just accomplished," and although they are now loud in their rejoicings, I imagine they will laugh out of the other corner of their mouths within a very short time. Another crisis is inevitable when M. Dufaure's proposition comes up, and it was hardly worth while to make so much fuss over "Article I.," when by waiting a week or two the whole matter could be settled at once. M. Dufaure sat with a grim smile upon his face when the result of the vote was made known, and gave a sly look at Thiers, which was very expressive. Neither of these old parliamentary foxes looked much cast down by their so-called defeat.

Some excellent speeches were made during this discussion, and both M. Rouher and M. Grévy showed their brilliant powers as orators and their tact as debaters. These two gentlemen are very similar in their mode of speaking, although M. Grévy's manner may be compared to that of M. Rouher when before the imperial Senate, and when the highest in the land listened to every word he uttered. Now the latter labors under the burden of unpopularity, and hence has to be very guarded in his language. M. Grévy spoke out with great boldness, and with as much fire as when, more than twenty years ago, he presented the famous "Grévy resolutions." After the *coup d'état* it was recognized that if his advice had been followed the Republic would have been saved, and upon this reputation he lived during the existence of the Empire. As Speaker of the Assembly he showed great ability, and possesses both the voice and the ready flow of language and ideas necessary for that difficult post. He was never at loss, never confused, and when things became so mixed that no one knew what question was before the House, he always straightened things out in a very few words. He is a large-framed but not fat man, broad-shouldered and bald-headed, a Roman nose and sharp, piercing eye, and a clear, sonorous voice, which could always be heard above the tumults of the Chamber. In his speech he did not spare the Right, and the few men who tried to interrupt him got, as the common saying runs, "as good as they sent." Jules Simon also made a capital speech, full of sharp, telling phrases, and Rouher laid down the law in a way which no man could controvert. But when men have determined to act in a certain way, no amount of argument can turn them from their purpose. In fact, I do not think any man ever was convinced by argument at the moment (at least since the time of Socrates, for according to Plato he was able to demolish the arguments of his adversaries, and wind them up in a—few moments, I was going to say, but according to Plato again he was long-winded enough about it.) Time has to come to the aid of argument, and a man who will not acknowledge himself convinced at the time may come round to your ideas after a few days. For these reasons it might not be a bad idea to defer important votes for forty-eight hours after the closing of the debates. There is another reason for such a course. In these days public speeches are published in full, and arguments are better appreciated when read. In the English House of Commons men now reply not to the speech delivered the night before, but to the speech read in the *Times* of that morning. There may be no apparent difference here, but yet there is a *nuance* which every member of Congress, at least, will fully appreciate.

During the evening of the 19th the city presented a very animated appearance, and as late as midnight the station of Saint Lazare was densely crowded, waiting for the Deputies' train. It did not arrive until nearly 2 o'clock, and at that hour only a few persons remained. I returned at 11:30, on receiving the result of the first vote by telegraph, and at that hour the boulevards were thronged. Yet during this period of excitement there has been no disturbance whatever, and in no case has the public peace been disturbed. The Police force has been greatly increased, but the arrests have been few in number, and only, I believe, of drunkards and thieves. One singular thing is that there have been no cries, for just at this moment there is no particular cry which can particularly annoy the Police, and unless somebody can be irritated crying is regarded as a useless expenditure of lung force. From this fact we may safely argue that the best way to stop seditious cries is to allow every man to cry as much as he pleases. When he finds that he cannot annoy his neighbors he subsides. So long as the "Marseillaise" was forbidden people were ready to run any risks to sing or whistle the air, but when the imperial bands began to play it the tune became so unpopular that the public could not endure it. That is like Rochefort's scurrilous newspapers, which flourished so long as they were forbidden, but died for want of support a very short time after they were freed from all restraint.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

The Bazaine trial has been lost sight of during the political excitement, and so little attention is now bestowed upon it that the Duc D'Aumale adjourns as often and as long as possible to wait for the time when the eyes of the world will still be upon him. A lot of witnesses from Metz have recently been called, and they are very hard upon Bazaine. One man solemnly swore that he went to the Marshal with an infallible plan for making mince-meat of the whole Prussian Army, and for saving the country, and Bazaine would not listen to him. Furthermore, a friend of his wanted to make bomb-shells, and only asken about 50,000 francs to start his business. Did the Marshal encourage him? No, Sir; he asked if he had been at St. Cyr, and on being told that he had not been there the Marshal wanted to know how in the world he ever expected to make a bombshell. As the Marshal himself failed to enter St. Cyr, it was very kind of him to give this praise to the institution. From these facts the intelligent gentleman from Metz argues that Bazaine is a traitor, and if he is not, then what is he? One wonders why the prosecution should commit the folly of bringing in as witnesses the men hostile to Bazaine, because he would not take their advice or encourage their lunatic schemes for "making mince-meat of the Prussians." Thus far Bazaine has come out with flying colors, and, unless some stronger evidence is brought forward, he can scarcely receive so moderate punishment as a blame. The prosecution are now sorry they begun this matter at all, and would like very well to find some honorable way out of it.

GEN. SICKLES AT MADRID—SPANISH OPINION.

It seems to be one of the bizarre traits of human character to demand a scapegoat whenever there is any trouble in which the public can be regarded as responsible. Bazaine was the man selected for this honor in France, and Spain seems to have determined to give this position to Gen. Sickles. The Madrid journals are attacking him in a very energetic manner, and making him responsible for all the trouble arising from the capture of the Virginius. If they do not find him guilty of the Santiago murders, and shoot him for the crimes, he may consider himself very lucky. That is what he gets for his moderation, and for exaggerating in his home dispatches the expressions of regret on the part of the Spanish. They do not regret the fact in the least, but regret exceedingly that any nation should be so evil-disposed as to call them to account for it. Here in Paris the Spanish are very loud in their bluster against the United States, and last night, after listening to one of them for some time in silence, an old Frenchman said that "he was perfectly right—that his feelings could be easily understood—for any nation would feel outraged if its citizens had been killed by the Americans as the Spanish were at St. Jago." This is getting things somewhat mixed, but after listening to these Spanish blusterers sober-minded Frenchmen, who do not read the newspapers, are apt to think that we first shot a lot of Spanish citizens at Santiago, and then held Spain responsible for this breach of neutrality.

M. BISCHOFFSHEIM.

The funeral of M. Bischoffsheim was largely attended by the Hebrew population of this city, and a very large crowd of people assembled at the synagogue and followed the body to the grave. If I remember rightly, I did not do full justice to this worthy man in my last letter, for want of time forced me to cut short what I had to say. And my remarks referred to his life a few years back. Probably he made up his mind to be very saving until he got rich, and perhaps he did not feel himself really rich until he had sixty millions. The small change which he took in over and above that amount was spent in the most worthy manner. He founded schools for Jewish children, he founded hospitals and asylums, and every Winter he supported soup-houses and gave large sums to the poor. Besides this, he began to encourage literature and art, and bought a great many fine pictures. A story is told of him which is generally attributed to Rothschild. Seeing a picture at his ordinary dealer's he asked the price, and a very large price was named. "Oh!" he cried, "I could never give that for a picture." Two days later he entered and found that his son had just purchased the painting. "You would not buy it," said the dealer, "but your son has taken it." "Yes," replied M. Bischoffsheim, "that is because he has a rich father; I have not, and hence cannot afford such follies." The son had bought the picture because told that his father admired it, and had made him a present of it to be paid for out of the paternal fund. The charities of this gentleman were very numerous during the past few years, but up to a very recent period he was very parsimonious. Yet the good he has recently done has made him very much beloved in this city. His sons have agreed to continue all his donations, and also his later life of charity.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

A gentleman who has lately returned from Copenhagen has sent to a friend in Cincinnati the following touching account of an interview lately held with Hans Christian Andersen:

"Hans Christian Andersen has been very ill a long time—so ill that he refused to see me. I called repeatedly on him, and did not get to see him until I sent him word that I was on my way to America. I gave him your letter, and he asked me to read it, saying he was too ill to do so. I then gave him the inclosed photograph, and asked him to write his name on it. He made several attempts to write before he succeeded, and then fell back in his chair, and I helped carry him to his lounge. When he bade me good-by, he said if he ever felt well enough to comply with your request he would certainly do so, and send it to me. I gave him my address. He took me by both hands and said, 'Good-by. Give my love to Mr. ——, and to all my friends in America. Tell Mr. Longfellow I am sick—very sick.' The King, Christian IX., had called to see him the same day of my visit, and gave him a traveling bag, and expressed the hope that he would soon be well enough to use it. But Andersen shook his head, and with a smile said, 'No, no, I shall never be well enough to travel again; but I thank you.' While I was in the room, he asked me when I expected to return to Copenhagen, and I told him that perhaps I might return in two months, whereupon he said: 'I shall not be alive then. If I am, I shall give you a copy of the new edition of the story of my life, now being published in America.' He is the politest man I ever knew. When I left the room he accompanied me to the door, and yet he could scarcely stand. He looked at me until I went down the steps, and waved his hand as a last farewell."

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes a detailed list of accidents upon the lakes during the season of navigation just closed, which involved either loss of life or considerable damage to property. The total number of navigation accidents, including many minor ones not herewith published, is 1,021, of which 356 were by collision and 945 from running ashore. The total losses were 75, this including all those at present ashore, some of which may be rescued. There were nine explosions involving the loss of life. Twenty-one vessels were either wholly or in part destroyed by fire. Fifty capsized, and no less than 21 old hulks or rat traps have yielded to the elements, and are no longer in existence.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

BAVARIA'S KING—GERMANY AND JESUITISM—PRUSSIA'S PRESS DEPARTMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873.

We have news, in an anecdotal form, of the King of Bavaria, most musical, least warlike of the German Princes. After abandoning State affairs for Wagner's music he has now, by a further descent, abandoned Wagner's music for the ballet. The latest novelty at the court theatre of Munich is a ballet entitled "Un Bal sous Louis XV.," produced with the same lavish expenditure on dresses, decorations, and stage accessories of all kinds which was once reserved for the "art works" of Richard Wagner alone. At the first representation the King is reported to have looked on "concealed in his box;" but it may be feared that before long he will cease to feel ashamed at taking interest in a style of performance which was formerly held in only too much esteem at the Bavarian Court. It is better, after all, that a sovereign should undergo the influence of Richard Wagner than that of Lola Montes. A day or two after the production of the new ballet the King (says Bavarian gossip) walking in the streets of his capital, met a soldier with one arm, and entered into conversation with him on the subject of his wound, the circumstances under which he received it, and so on. The soldier replied abruptly, and then learning who it was that had done him the honor to address him, made an apology. "How was it you did not know me?" asked the Monarch. "How could I?" replied the one-armed hero. "You never come to the army and I never go to the theatre."

A NEW PAMPHLET BY CARLYLE.

A pamphlet on German affairs, which the King of Bavaria will not read, is, I am sorry to hear, being prepared by Mr. Thomas Carlyle. The object of the pamphlet is to justify the course adopted by the Prussian Government toward its Roman Catholic subjects, especially in regard to the expulsion of the Jesuits. Considering that Rome itself has made war upon the Order of Jesus, it cannot be said that Prince Bismarck's line of action is without a precedent. It is repugnant, however, to a certain number of Englishmen simply because it punishes, not only without convicting the sufferers of any offense, but without even accusing them in any tangible form. Having justified the seizure of Silesia and the partition of Poland, Mr. Carlyle will find no difficulty in proving that the Prussians need not be blamed for the expulsion of a few Jesuits; and all Scotland, with the greater part of England, will approve and applaud his unjust arguments. The odd thing about the matter is that the acts committed by Prince Bismarck's administration against the Catholics which find favor in the eyes of all English newspapers, Conservative and Liberal alike, could not be committed in England, and would be generally condemned were they attempted. There are plenty of Jesuits in England, and there are certainly as good reasons for suspecting them of hostility to the State here as in Prussia. On the "Home Rule," otherwise "Repeal of the Union" question, for instance, our Jesuits probably feel more inclined to side with the disaffected portion of Ireland than with England; but that, naturally, matters nothing so long as no individual among them renders himself guilty of treasonable acts or words. A Jesuit priest of my acquaintance who, unless he be the most profound hypocrite that ever breathed, is the most harmless man in existence, assures me that during the war the English Catholics were about equally divided in their sympathies, he himself taking the part of the Germans. "Now, however," he added, "I preach against Bismarck every Sunday;" a fact of which the Imperial Chancellor is, doubtless, to this moment, profoundly unconscious. However, if all the English Catholics are strongly opposed to Prince Bismarck, all the English Protestants, or at least the great majority of them, are strongly in his favor; and, on the whole, his persecution of the Catholics has rendered him popular in England. "We would not do it ourselves, but that is the way to treat them" is the verdict of our Protestant public in view of the severe and perfectly illegal measures taken against the Catholic clergy and religious orders in Prussia.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Meanwhile the Prussians, I see, are congratulating themselves on the support given so generally in England to Prince Bismarck's onslaughts upon the Catholics: and the semi-official *North German Gazette* has foolishly published an article in which it assures its readers that the "press department" of Prince Bismarck's administration has had nothing whatever to do with the favorable views taken by the leading English journals of his anti-Catholic policy. The notion of Prince Bismarck's "press department" influencing the views of such newspapers as the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., is rather too absurd, and very much too insulting. It is interesting, at the same time, to know that a "press department" exists as one of the recognized sections of Prince Bismarck's administration, and that it claims to exercise influence on foreign journals.

THE GERMAN PRESS DEPARTMENT.

Object as we may to the existence of a press department (and to a journalist it is a little irritating to learn that an administrative section has been formed for the express purpose of taking him and his fellows in hand, and directing their opinions or imposing upon them opinions ready made,) it is quite certain that the civil service of Prussia is admirably organized and as perfect a piece of machinery, in its way, as the Prussian Army itself. Other Governments exercise influence directly or indirectly on the press; and the Prussian Government, characteristically enough, has resolved to exercise this influence in a methodical, systematic manner. How it is done is a different question, and one that no one unconnected with the "press department" could fully answer. Putting aside, however, such obvious means of an avowable kind as social civilities, and such equally obvious though not equally avowable means as simple bribery, a "press department" might, in the most legitimate manner, bring a certain action to bear on journalism through the facilities it would possess for furnishing journalists with valuable and authentic information on subjects of the day. I do not for one moment believe that the Prussian Press Department confines itself to services of this kind; and probably in watching and reporting on press productions for the benefit of its own Government, it has as much to do as in seeking to "influence" the press. I know, as an absolute fact, that it is part of the duty of Prussian diplomatists and Consuls to keep a sharp eye on the newspapers published in the places to which they are accredited, and send home any remarkable articles that may appear, whether favorable or unfavorable to Prussia. Such articles are, I imagine, submitted to the Press Department for consideration, and, if necessary, for reply. When the war with France had just broken out, a member of the Prussian Embassy in London was, I remember, very active in calling on English newspaper editors, in order to represent to them the iniquity of allowing French steamers to take in coal at English ports. He also may have been a member of the "Press Department."

"THE SEAT OF LIFE."

If the public looked as keenly for psychological interest as for dramatic interest in reports of trials, much attention would have been paid to the proceedings just published in a case of manslaughter, in which a philosophical controversy between two friends as to whether the "seat of life" was in the heart or the brain degenerated into a vicious quarrel and fight, the end of which was that one of the disputants simply killed his antagonist. It appeared at the inquest that the unfortunate man who succumbed in the contest died through rupture of the bladder; from which it might be argued that the "seat of life" is neither in the brain nor in the heart.

LONDON BEGGARS.

A very damaging piece of intelligence has just been published in regard to London beggars, whom it is thought hard to consign to the work-house, and who are, or hitherto have been, relieved from night to night by various so-called "anti-mendicity" societies—in reality societies for the encouragement of mendicity. The Honorary Secretary of the Oxford Anti-mendicity and Charity Organization Association, which accommodated during the last six months no less than 1,578 tramps with a night's lodging, has written a letter to the *Times* giving an account of the results of an inquiry instituted as to the veracity of the particulars furnished by 290 of the persons in regard to their "destination, employment, &c." Of the 290 letters sent out, 121 remained unanswered, 49 were returned from the Dead Letter Office, and 120 brought replies, which, in all but 17 cases, were unfavorable, the persons referred to "either denying all knowledge of those who gave the reference, or representing them as thoroughly bad, worthless, or drunken characters." Under these circumstances, the committee have resolved to relieve no more needy wayfarers, but to leave them to the work-house, "where those who are relieved at the public expense are at least under the necessity of partially repaying it with a certain amount of enforced labor." The more, in fact, one inquires into these matters, the more certain does it appear that if not all beggars, at least nineteen out of twenty are rank impostors.

CRITIC AND DRAMATIST.

The action brought by Mr. W. S. Gilbert against the *Pall Mall Gazette* (of which the particulars have long been known to you) has ended in as satisfactory a manner as was possible under the circumstances, the verdict being that both parties were in the right. The "Wicked World" is not an "indecent" play, and the letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to the effect that, in the opinion of the writer, certain passages in the work are indecent, is not libelous. The *Times*, the *Daily News*, and the *Saturday Review* have all published articles in approval of the verdict, which gives a critic full liberty to say all he pleases against a literary production, provided he says nothing against its author personally. S. E.

NEW OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE NEW ADDITIONS TO THE PACIFIC MAIL AND HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINES.

The Granada, the new iron vessel recently added to the Pacific Mail Company's Line, is now loading for her second trip to Aspinwall. This magnificent screw steamer was built by Holland & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del. She is 305 feet in length, over all; 40 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of hold. The vessel is strictly an iron one. Besides the hull, there are five iron, water-tight bulkheads, extending across the vessel and riveted to the sides. Communication may be had from one to the other by means of sliding gates, operated by powerful levers. The engines, furnaces, and, in fact, all of the machinery, are completely surrounded by thick iron plates, extending from the hurricane deck to the furnace-room—thus effectually cutting off all contact with wood-work or inflammable material. There are four high-pressure boilers, each 10 feet long, and 12 feet 6 inches in diameter. In each there are 18 return tubes. There are 9 safety-valves, aggregating 176 square inches. The engine was made by John Elder, of Scotland, and is known as "Elder's Compound Engine." It has a 50-inch cylinder working into an 86-inch cylinder, with 3½ feet stroke. There are four feed-pumps, each 4 inches in diameter, and 18-inch stroke. Besides these there are 3 independent steam feed-pumps, 6-inch diameter and 10-inch stroke. Two double-acting fire-pumps and 750 feet of hose are convenient for use in case of fire. The life-saving apparatus consists of 7 metallic and 1 wooden life-boat, two life-rafts and 400 life-preservers. There are 4 immense iron tanks, with an aggregate capacity of 9,000 gallons, for holding the water for use upon a voyage. There is also a patent condenser on board, capable of making from sea water 1,200 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. The Granada is brig-rigged, with two masts, and should her machinery become disabled she could make excellent time under canvas. The passenger accommodations are ample, and upon the most approved modern principles. There are two grand saloons, each 63 feet in length, for first-class passengers. Opening off from the saloons are the state-rooms, fifty-three in number. These are arranged in pairs—the door of one opening into a gallery, while that of the other leads to the deck. The berths are of black walnut inlaid with white wood, and are very commodious. The capacity for first-class passengers is 140.

The steerage occupies the centre of the vessel and is fitted up with all conveniences. One hundred and eighty-five steerage passengers can be comfortably carried. The dining-saloon is situated on the second deck, and is a model in every particular. This saloon is the size of the others and upholstered in like manner, the furniture being black walnut, trimmed with green velvet. The vessel has a tonnage of 2,272 38-100, new measurement. She draws twenty feet of water when loaded. Her officers speak in the highest terms of the craft upon her last trip to Aspinwall. Her engine, of 1,300-horse power, forced the vessel through the water at the rate of eleven knots an hour, consuming at the time but twenty-two tons of coal in twenty-four hours. This must be considered excellent work for an entirely new craft, loaded to her utmost capacity. The Granada sails on the 15th inst.

THE STEAM-SHIP POMERANIA.

It was announced by cable Tuesday that the new steam-ship Pomerania, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed from Southampton Saturday. This company, whose steamers run between Germany, England, and New-York, with branch lines to South America, Cuba, and New-Orleans, has, within the past few years, added many new vessels to its already fine fleet. The following thirteen vessels at present comprise the line: Allemannia, Bavaria, Borussia, Cimbria, Frisia, Hammonia, Holsatia, Saxonia, Silesia, Thuringia, Vandalia, Westphalia and Pomerania. This last steamer was constructed by Messrs. Caird & Co., the celebrated Clyde ship-builders, who have built all the vessels of the line. The dimensions of the Pomerania are: Length over all, 360 feet; breadth of beam 40 feet; depth of hold, 37 feet; tonnage, 3,400. She is fitted with all the newest scientific appliances for the safety of the vessel and the comfort of passengers, and is commanded by Capt. Trautmann, the Commodore of the line. On her trial trip she made upward of thirteen and a half knots per hour. There is now in course of construction, at the yard of Messrs. Caird & Co., six new steamers, many of which will be completed by the Spring or Summer of 1874, so as to enable the company to make extra sailings to accommodate passengers during the busy season. These will be named the Alsatia, Franconia, Germania, Lotharingia, Rhenania, and Saevia. They will be built in the same substantial manner, and fitted up with that good taste which has made all the vessels of this company popular with travelers.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GUILD.

A special meeting of St. Paul's Guild was held Tuesday evening at Trinity Church house, corner of Thomas and New Church streets. The meeting was by way of inauguration to the customary series of Winter entertainments in connection with the Guild, and was exceedingly interesting in every respect. It was a pity that the members of the Trinity Glee Club, who were to have assisted in the performance of the evening, were unable to be present in consequence of another engagement. Under the circumstances, however, their place was filled as best it could be. Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, presided. The principal feature of the evening's entertainment was an address by Right Rev. W. G. Tozer, D. D., late missionary Bishop at Zanzibar. The discourse was delivered in an agreeably familiar and conversational way, was not at all conversant with missionary topics, but was rather nicely adapted to the occasion. Indeed, Dr. Tozer started with the proposition that there was a fit time for everything, and disclaimed any idea of turning the meeting into a missionary one. His discourse was therefore directed toward conveying in a light and pleasing way some idea of what life is at Zanzibar, of the physical features of the country, and its uncivilized social conditions. He enhanced the value of his discourse by abundant illustration, the result of his experience, and made it most agreeable by copious anecdotes, which were very happily narrated. His description of the difficulties of an interview with the Sultan, and of the profuse salaams incidental to a circumstance of such great moment, was quaintly humorous, and was received with great applause by the audience. He gave also a very graphic description of a cyclone at Zanzibar. The conclusion of Dr. Tozer's remarks came rather of want of time than of lack of material whereon to discourse. The meeting of the guild last evening was even exceptionally large, and the applause was warm and generous.

ITALIAN NOTES.

A LACK OF LEGISLATORS—NEWS FROM THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

It is becoming a serious question what is to be done with, or for, the Lower House of the Italian Legislature. The public crier was sent out into all the country, the drums beaten, and the trumpets blown, and it was not until six days after the session was formally opened by the King that a quorum could be got together. Too many of the Deputies are content to hold their seats for the sterile honors of place, and with a very superficial sense of the duty which they owe the country. Various remedies are suggested for curing this growing evil, but probably the effectual one will at last be found in a decree of the King dissolving the present and ordering the election of a new Parliament. The country is yet too poor to make compensation in money to its deputies, and it is sufficiently clear that such a stimulus is needed to make them come up to their work. The expenses of a six months' residence in Rome are considerable, and the pecuniary burden which the deputy bears is only lightened by having his fare over the railroads paid by the Government in his journeys going and

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE NATIONAL RANGE AT CREEDMOOR.

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST SEASON OF THE NEW-YORK RIFLE SOCIETY.

The range of the National Rifle Association was formally opened on the 21st of June, 1873. The day was fair, and the opening auspicious. It was expected that Gov. Dix would be present and fire the first shot, but other business prevented his attendance. Four matches were shot, the prizes consisting of two gold badges and $575 in money. The shooting was participated in by representatives from nineteen military organizations from New-York, New-Jersey, and the regular army. Considering that it was the first time many of the militia had ever shot in a match, and that their guns were new, the great majority never having been fired before, the shooting was creditable.

As many people do not know where Creedmoor is, and that there is such an organization as the National Rifle Association, a few words on the subject may not be out of place. The Creedmoor rifle range is on the Central Railroad of Long Island, (commonly known as Stewart's,) twelve miles from Hunter's Point. Passengers from New-York take either the James Slip Ferry or that at Thirty-fourth street, which lands them at the depot of the Flushing and North-side Railroad to the left of the ferry slip, where they take the cars. Seventy acres of level land were purchased from a gentleman named Creed, and the suffix of "moor" (level land) added to it. The ground is sufficiently level to allow shooting to be done at almost any of the ranges in a lying position, and a little work will make it entirely so. The ground is measured off into ranges from 100 yards to 1,000. Twenty iron targets are in position. The embankment is 570 feet long by 25 feet in height. Two matches, at long and short ranges, can be shot at the same time with perfect safety, provided not more than one-half of the targets are used. The shooting is done from south to north. The targets for 100, 200, and 300 yards are six feet high by four in width, eight-inch bull's-eye, two foot centre, the rest of the target counting an outer. The 400, 500, and 600 yards targets are six feet square, bull's-eye two feet square, centre four feet square. The 700, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards targets are six feet high by twelve in width, bull's-eye three feet square, centre six feet square. Bull's-eyes count four, centres three, outers two. The height of the targets never exceeds six feet, which is supposed to be a man's height. The targets are painted white, with the exception of the bull's-eye, which is black. The centre is also inclosed by a black line an inch in width. When the ball strikes the target it makes a defined mark a little larger than shot when the point is scaled off. If the shot is a bull's-eye, the marker throws open the trap-door and places a white disc over the black surface, which at once notifies the score-keeper of the value of the shot and exactly where it struck. On the opposite side of this white disc is a brush saturated with black paint, with which the surface is repainted. The red disc indicates the centre, the black disc the outer.

The fact that nineteen-twentieths of the militia of the United States know nothing practically about the science of shooting; that, although our soldiers of the late war were thoroughly drilled and efficient, they were not as a usual thing good marksmen, for which the Government itself was solely to blame; that many other nations were devoting much time and attention to the art of shooting, and could boast of thousands of first-class riflemen, aroused some of the military men of New-York and a number of civilians to a realizing sense of the necessity of action in this direction. The first meeting was held on the 24th of November, 1871, and resulted in the formation of the National Rifle Association. The association is incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, and is designed for the promotion and encouragement of rifle practice. It is organized under the general act in regard to clubs, which exempts the members from personal liability. There are now 760 members in the association, 52 of whom are life members, and the number is constantly increasing. Many of the militia have joined in a body, the initiation fee being one-half of the regular rate in that case.

A short time after the opening of the range, two gold badges were offered for competition, valued at $100 each, one by the *Turf, Field, and Farm* newspaper, the other by the Amateur Rifle Club. Any member of the National Rifle Association can compete for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge, but competitors for the other must be members of the club. In order to prevent the badges from being won by mere luck, it was stipulated that they should be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) by the same person before becoming his property. So far five contests have been shot for each badge, and five more may be necessary before the ownership is decided.

In October the first annual contest took place. There were twelve matches. The number of prizes was 125, the aggregate value of which was $8,298. The contest began on the 8th and ended on the 12th. The weather on the first day was somewhat unfavorable, but, as the shooting was at short range, it did not materially affect the result. The three following days were very favorable. The practice shooting before the contest had been confined almost exclusively to 200 and 500 yards, and the result was that three-fourths of the sporting guns were not sighted for the other ranges, and some of the best shots were unable to make even average scores. It ought to be the rule, where rifles are not sighted, to begin at 100 yards and continue firing until the piece is sighted at all the distances. The result of the contest, however, was on the whole satisfactory. Although there were many competitors and spectators present, and lager beer and wines were for sale on the grounds, no drunken man was to be seen, nor did any accident occur.

As there were a few complaints about changing figures on the part of score-keepers, and several protests were the result, it is suggested that hereafter the scores be kept in duplicate, the score-keeper holding one ticket, the competitor the other, and if there is any fear of cheating, that they exchange tickets each shot, so that one-half the figures will be in the handwriting of the score-keeper, the other half in that of the competitor. The rule would be a good one, even if there was no cheating, for if the ticket is lost the duplicate can be obtained. There would be no more protests, so far as cheating on the part of score-keepers is concerned. Besides, one set of the scores could be loaned to the press reporters, to prevent them from interrupting the officers, who are very busy during an annual contest.

After the closing of the annual contest, a $250 diamond badge was offered for competition, by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons. The badge is the best prize yet competed for. A miniature five-hundred-yard target, with a diamond bull's-eye, is surrounded by laurel leaves; above these are crossed rifles, and above the rifles a scroll bearing the inscription, "Remington Badge." The shooting is confined to breech-loading rifles, the distances being 500, 800, and 1,000 yards. It must be won three times by the same person. Except the sharpshooters' championship match, shot in October, it is the only long-range contest yet shot at Creedmoor. It is intended to test the shooting qualities of the breech-loading sporting rifle. The first match took place on the 1st inst., and resulted in a victory for the Remington gun, the best score being 70, (highest possible score 84,) made by Mr. Robert Omand, who has shot at Wimbledon several times. He never did better shooting before.

The first comparisons made between Wimbledon and Creedmoor are the twenty best scores of the militia on the opening day, the former having been opened in 1860, the latter in 1873. Although the counting was different in 1860 from now, and the English shot at three distances, while the Americans only shot at two, it will be readily seen that the Americans made the best scores. The superiority of the Remington breech-loading rifle over the old style muzzle-loading Enfield may account for the balance being in our favor. It's also an argument in favor of breech-loaders. Another reason is that at Wimbledon the distances of the match were more difficult to shoot at. Our militia shot at 200 and 500 yards, the English at 300, 500, and 600. The target and bull's eye for 300 yards is no larger than for 100 and 200, and the 300-yard range being a standing one, it is very difficult. The same can be said of the 600-yard range, the target and bull's-eye being the same as at 400 and 500. The most difficult shooting, however, is the 1,000-yard range, the target and bull's eye being the same as at 700, 800, and 900. The Remington rifle, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon it, has proved its superiority at Creedmoor by actual tests, having won nineteen-twentieths of the prizes at the opening in June, and at the annual contest in October. The following is the score of the first twenty competitors at Creedmoor on the opening day, out of a possible score of 40:

R. S. Lockwood, Twenty-second	30
A. J. Roux, Twenty-second	27
L. L. Brill, Twenty-second	26
W. J. Harding, Twenty-second	26
J. H. Horsfall, Twenty-second	26
Capt. Head, Eighty-fourth	26
Sergt. Freeman, Twenty-second	25
Sergt. Magner, Twenty-second	24
Leon Baker, Twenty-second	24
A. S. Fowle, Second New-Jersey	20
Sergt. Gentner, United States Engineers	20
L. Richman, United States Engineers	19
T. Strauss, Sixth	19
Cornelius Dean, Thirteenth	19
Private Humphreys, Seventy-first	18
Private McDermott, Ninth New-Jersey	18
G. A. Strube, Twenty-second	17
Total	385

Average, 19.05.

The following is the result of the first match for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; highest possible score, 20:

Names.	Rifles.	Scores.
J. Bodine	Remington Sporting	17
W. T. Robertson	Ballard Sporting	16
J. T. B. Collins	Ballard Sporting	15
Henry Fulton	Maynard Sporting	15
J. E. Eddington	Remington State	15
T. F. Dakin	Remington State	14
P. Klein	Remington Sporting	14
Leon Backer	Remington State	14
W. G. Burton	Magazine Carbine	14
B. Burton	Magazine Carbine	14
J. E. McEwan	Remington Sporting	14
Major Constable	Winchester	13
A. Pyle	Remington Sporting	13
A. S. Fowle	Sharp Sporting	13
G. A. Strube	Ward-Burton	13
A. Alford	Remington Sporting	12
G. W. Wingate	Ward-Burton	12
J. L. Price	Remington State	12
S. I. Kellogg, Jr.	Maynard Sporting	12
Asa Farr	Ballard Carbine	12
T. H. Bauchle	Remington State	12
W. J. Harding	Remington State	12
L. C. Bruce	Maynard Sporting	12
W. Keller	Remington State	12
J. B. Dewsen	Ballard Sporting	11
C. F. Robbins	Ballard Sporting	10
Henry Davis	Remington State	10
Thomas Lloyd	Ballard Sporting	6

The shooting at the first annual contest in October was the next event worthy of note. The winners in the six military matches only are given. Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance were debarred from firing at the second distance.

First Division match; twelve prizes; three to best regimental teams, nine to best individual scores; 200 and 500 yards; five shots each distance; highest possible aggregate score per individual, 40; per team, 480.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
22d Regiment	156	108	263
12th Regiment	134	101	235
9th Regiment	142	67	209
Private Cocks, 22d	14	15	29
Sergt. Wood 12th	12	16	28
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, 12th	12	16	28
Sergt. Major Roux, 22d	15	13	28
Sergt. Freeman, 22d	15	13	28
Drum Major Strube, 22d	13	14	27
Private Smith, 12th	12	14	26
Private Robertson, 79th	16	9	25
Private Backer, 22d	12	12	24

Second Division match; nine prizes; three to best regimental teams, six to best individual scores; distances and shots same as First Division match. Highest possible score as in preceding match.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
23d Regiment	125	56	181
32d Regiment	125	54	179
28th Regiment	107	13	120
Capt. Lutz, 32d	15	12	27
Sergt. Bottenhausen, 32d	14	12	26
Sergt. Bunce, 23d	10	13	23
Private Corrie, 14th	12	10	22
Private Schneelock, 32d	12	10	22
F. E. Holton, 13th	12	10	22

Army and Navy Journal match; ten prizes; three to best teams, seven to best individual scores, 500 yards, seven shots; highest possible individual score, 28; highest team, 336.

	Aggregate score.
Twenty-second Regiment, twelve men	211
Seventy-ninth Regiment, twelve men	152
Twelfth Regiment, twelve men	151
W. J. Carmichael, Twenty-second	24
G. A. Strube, Twenty-second	23
Private Cocks, Twenty-second	21
Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, Ninth	21
Private Lockwood, Twenty-second	21
Private Backer, Twenty-second	21
Adjt. Murphy, Twelfth	21

State match, thirty prizes, (six provisional;) three to best regimental teams, balance to best individual scores; distances 200 and 500 yards; five shots each distance; highest possible scores, as in first and second matches.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Twenty-second Regiment	155	125	280
Twelfth Regiment	143	110	253
Seventy-ninth Regiment	154	98	252
Leon Backer, 22d Regt	16	15	31
W. J. Carmichael, 22d Regt	17	14	31
Sergt. Magner, 22d Regt	14	16	30
Capt. Clark, 79th Regt	17	13	30
S. I. Kellogg, Jr., 23d Regt	14	15	29
W. S. Smith, 12th Regt	12	16	28
J. McLean, 19th Regt	12	16	28
Capt. Lutz, 32d Regt	15	13	28
Capt. Collins, 69th Regt	14	14	28
Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, 9th Regt	14	12	26
J. L. Corrie, 14th Regt	11	15	26
F. W. Hofel, 8th Regt	12	12	24
Capt. Schwetzer, 28th Regt	11	12	23
C. Zettler, 1st Regt	13	9	22
W. J. Denslow, 13th Regt	8	11	19
Drum Major Nolte, 8th Regt	11	8	19

Gatling gun match, ten prizes; distance 500 yards; seven rounds; three regimental teams; seven individual scores; highest possible score, as in *Army and Navy Journal* match.

	Score.
Seventy-ninth Regiment	199
Twenty-second Regiment	184
Twelfth Regiment	176
Capt. Ross, Seventy-ninth	24
Sergt. Major Roux, Twenty-second	24
Private Keeler, Seventy-ninth	23
Lieut. Prothingham, Twenty-third	23
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, Twelfth	22
Private Stevenson, Seventy-ninth	22
W. G. Cudlipp, Twelfth	21

New-Jersey match; four prizes; distance 200 and 400 yards; five rounds each distance; the first prize to the best regimental team; the others to the best individual scores.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	To'l.
Fourth Regiment of New-Jersey			179
Private Scott, Fourth New-Jersey	14	13	27
Corp. Abernethy, Fourth New-Jersey	13	13	26
Lieut. Anderson, Fourth New-Jersey	12	13	25

The *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge has been won once by each of the following persons, the highest possible score being 20. Capt. John Bodine, 17; Capt. G. W. Wingate, 18; T. L. B. Collins, 16; L. M. Ballard, 16.

In the October contest at Creedmoor there was but one match at long range, (the sharpshooters' championship, 800 and 1,000 yards,) nine prizes, three of which were won by the Canadian visitors, Messrs. Adam, Omand, and Campbell. Seven shots were allowed at each distance, the highest possible aggregate score being 56.

Names.	800 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Aggregate.
J. Adam, Canada	25	23	48
A. J. Roux, 22d	21	20	41
R. Omand, Canada	26	13	39
Henry Fulton	22	15	37
L. L. Hepburn	22	12	34
Lieut. Campbell, Canada	23	11	34
G. W. Yale	24	7	31
Gen. J. R. Hawley	15	13	28
W. J. Carmichael, 22d	20	8	28
G. A. Strube, 22d	22	6	28

At long range—800, 900, and 1,000 yards—there was but one match shot at Wimbledon in 1860, the All-comers' Match, open to competitors from any country. The ten best shots are given, two of the competitors coming from Switzerland, Messrs. Peter and Kenecht, whereas we had three from Canada. At that time in long range matches, there was no bull's-eye, the counting being two for a centre, one for an outer. Ten shots were allowed for each distance, the highest possible score consequently being 60. The targets then at long ranges were six feet high by ten in length, whereas ours are six by twelve.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Aggregate.
Lieut. Lacy	10	6	6	22
Lawley	6	7	5	18
Peter	9	6	3	18
Zinley	9	7	1	17
Wilson	6	4	5	15
Stapleton	8	4	3	15
Marriott	6	5	3	14
Ingram	7	5	1	13
Hodder	7	5	0	12
Knecht	4	3	4	11

The following tables, showing the velocity of the wind and the allowance to be made for windage, are from Capt. G. W. Wingate's *Manual for Rifle Practice:*

CLASSIFICATION OF WINDS.

Gentle, 4 miles an hour	1
Moderate, 10 miles an hour	2
Fresh, 20 miles an hour	3
Strong, 35 miles an hour	4
Very high, 50 miles an hour	5
Gale, 80 miles an hour	6

ALLOWANCE FOR CROSS-WIND, (IRRESPECTIVE OF DRIFT*.)

Right Wind.

Force. Distance, (yards.)	1. F. I.	2. F. I.	3. F. I.	4. F. I.	5. F. I.	6. F. I.
200	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4
300	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.0
400	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.0	4.0
500	0.10	1.6	2.6	2.6	5.0	7.0
600	1.4	2.0	3.6	5.0	7.6	10.0
700	1.8	3.0	4.9	7.0	9.0	13.0
800	2.0	4.0	6.6	9.0	12.0	17.0
900	2.8	5.6	8.6	12.0	16.0	23.0
1,000	3.6	7.0	11.0	16.0	21.0	30.0

* By the word "drift" is meant the tendency a bullet has to go toward the direction in which the grooves of the rifle turn.

Left Wind.

Force. Distance, (yards.)	1. F. I.	2. F. I.	3. F. I.	4. F. I.	5. F. I.	6. F. I.
200	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.11	1.3	1.6
300	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.0
400	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.6
500	1.0	1.8	2.8	4.0	5.6	8.0
600	1.6	2.3	4.0	3.6	8.0	11.0
700	1.10	3.6	5.6	8.0	10.0	14.6
800	2.6	4.6	7.0	10.0	13.0	18.6
900	3.0	6.0	9.6	13.0	17.0	25.0
1,000	4.0	7.6	12.0	17.6	22.0	34.0

SPEAKER BLAINE AND MR. COX.

The Washington *Star* says that on Monday last Sunset Cox was more than usually active, spurty, and irrepressible in the House. Finally, when the House came to an agreement to proceed with the debate on the Salary bill in twenty-minute speeches, Cox dispatched a page with the following note:

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Put me down for twenty minutes. S. S. C.

To which the Speaker replied:

DEAR COX: I would be delighted if I could keep you down half that time. J. G. B.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATE.

SWAZEY VS. THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY—SUIT BY THE HOLDERS OF SPECIAL TAX BONDS—PROBABLE EFFECT OF THESE SUITS ON THE STATE FINANCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina met in this city on the last Monday of last month, Judges Hugh L. Bond and Geo. W. Brooks presiding.

SWAZEY AGAINST THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On Wednesday the case in equity of Anthony H. Swazey against the North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up. The argument occupied two days, Mr. F. Carroll Brewster, Ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and Mr. R. C. Badger, of this city, appearing for the plaintiff, with an array of eminent local counsel for the State and the railroad company. The charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company contains a provision pledging the dividends arising from the operation of the road to the payment of the interest on the bonds. The State owns two-thirds of the stock, and appoints eight of the twelve Directors of the company, and therefore controls the road. Party takes preference in this State, and the road, up to the time of its lease to the Richmond and Danville Company, has been operated by the party in ascendency for the benefit of such party. Until within a few years, for this manifest reason, the road has failed to earn anything beyond current expenses, and in many instances so badly was the road managed that the increase of the debt amounted to more than $100,000 per annum; whereas, under the management of Major W. A. Smith from 1868 to 1871, the road paid six per cent. on the capital stock, to-wit, $240,000. Prior to the election of President Smith the dividends were usually paid in scrip, which ruled at ten and fifteen per cent. below par. After Smith came in the earnings of the road rapidly increased, and dividends were declared regularly. In accordance with the charter, the dividends should have been applied to the payment of interest on the bonds, but in every case it was paid to the stockholders—the State as well as individuals. By this violation of an express provision of the charter, the bondholders, who furnished the State the means wherewith to complete the road, were defrauded of their money. In 1868 the State was much in need of funds, and the dividends due the State—$180,000—were grabbed up with avidity and applied to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State Government. This continued until the interest due the bondholders amounted to more than a half million of dollars. Therefore, in 1871, Anthony H. Swazey, of New-York City, in behalf of himself and all other bondholders, filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina to restrain the Treasurer of the railroad company from paying the dividends to the State and individual stockholders, and to enjoin the State Treasurer from receiving said dividends, and praying the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the funds and distribute them as the charter directs. The suit was ably argued before Judges Bond and Brooks, and the court, after mature consideration granted the prayer of the plaintiff. An injunction was issued against the Treasurer of the railroad company restraining him from paying the money to the State, and the State Treasurer was enjoined from receiving the money, and Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General of the United States was appointed Receiver to take charge of and distribute the dividends according to the order of the court. According to this adjudication several hundred thousand dollars have been distributed to the bondholders in payment of interest. There is now due a half million as interest. The dividends having been used by the State there is no chance of the bondholders making up that amount by the dividends of the road. Interest may now be paid every year, and at maturity some amounts would be due as now. Therefore, the suit at this term of the Circuit Court is for a decree of the sale of a sufficient number of the shares of State stock to pay up the arrearages of interest. Mr. Brewster opened for the plaintiff on Wednesday of last week. He took the position and cited numerous authorities to prove that the proceedings were not against the State in her sovereign capacity as a State, but that whenever a State descends from her lofty position as a sovereign and enters into a contract with individuals, as she did by becoming a stockholder in the North Carolina Railroad Company, and issuing her bonds to raise money to complete the road, she ceases to be sovereign to that extent, and that such act confers upon the courts of the United States jurisdiction of a suit of this character. The defense argued that the proceedings were really a suit against the State in her sovereign capacity, and that the institution of such suits was directly prohibited by the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This was the only ground of defense. A decision has not been rendered at this writing, but it is generally believed that the court will hold with the plaintiff and decree a sale of the stock.

SUIT BY THE HOLDERS OF SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

The long-threatened suit of the holders of the special tax bonds of this State was brought to this term of the United States Circuit Court. Four bills in equity have been filed by Alfred Self, of New-York City, in behalf of himself and all other holders of special tax bonds, against David A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. The history of the suit is this: The Legislature elected in 1868 authorized, at its session during the Winter of 1868–69, the issue of $11,407,000 of special tax bonds, to aid the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Western Railroad, and the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad. Four million six hundred thousand dollars in special tax bonds were issued to other railroad companies at same session, but these were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, because they were issued in aid of new roads instead of unfinished roads, as the Constitution provides. The acts authorizing the issue of the special tax bonds each contained a clause levying a special tax to meet the interest semi-annually on the bonds, and the surplus after paying the interest to be invested and kept as a sinking fund to redeem the bonds at maturity. Under these acts, in 1869, the sum of $588,000 was collected and paid into the State Treasury to pay interest on the bonds. After $346,000 had been paid out the Legislature, by resolution, stopped the Treasurer from paying interest, and directed him to use the money in defraying the expenses of the charitable and penal institutions of the State, and to replace the money so used out of the first funds that came into the Treasury. At the next session the Treasurer was ordered to use the money as other State funds, which he did. The plaintiff in each of the four cases, prays for the following relief:

I. That a subpœna may issue directed to David A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, commanding to appear and answer the bill of complaint.

II. That a perpetual injunction be granted against David A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, restraining him from the payment of any moneys out of the Treasury of said State until he has replaced the sum of $242,000, borrowed by him under an act of the General Assembly in relation to special tax money in the Treasury, ratified Dec. 12, 1870, to the credit of the fund collected and paid into the Treasury from the special tax levied and collected in the year 1869, under acts in aid of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, the Western Railroad Company, the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, and the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, providing for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued by the State of North Carolina under said acts, and for the further purpose of creating a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity.

III. That after said moneys are replaced to the credit of said fund, the said David A. Jenkins be perpetually restrained from using or appropriating the said moneys to or for any other purpose than for the purposes for which the special taxes aforesaid were levied.

IV. That the court grant such other and further relief as will secure to him and the other holders of said bonds, as may come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit, their just rights in the premises, as equity and good conscience require and to the court may seem meet.

Messrs. Walter J. Budd, of Philadelphia, R. C. Badger, of this city, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, appeared for the plaintiff. The local counsel of the city appeared with the Attorney General for the Treasurer. The counsel for the plaintiff argued that the bonds were constitutional, and cited authorities to show that if the authority to issue appeared on the face of the bonds, parties who desired to invest in such bonds were not compelled to go behind the bonds to satisfy themselves that they were constitutional, and that if they were unconstitutional, the Treasurer was estopped from setting up such a defense to the manifest injury and wrong of third parties. Further: That the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibited the suing of a State where she had been made a party to the record, and not otherwise. This suit was brought against the Treasurer—that the State was not a party to the record; that it was not necessary that she should be for the purposes of the suit. If she was a party at all, it was not in her sovereign capacity, but as an individual, she having laid off her sovereignty when she became a contractor and issued the special tax bonds, and became a stockholder in railroad companies. Therefore, the Eleventh Amendment did not forbid the institution of this suit. Mr. Johnson closed the argument for the plaintiff, and, for a man of seventy-eight Summers, he made a powerful and convincing argument. He spoke without notes. His eye-sight having failed to such an extent that his private secretary has to read to him, he referred to his authorities by page and title. His comments upon the authorities cited proved conclusively that he was master of their contents. He spoke for nearly two hours, and was listened to with marked attention. The defense took the ground that the bonds are unconstitutional; that the suit was really against the State, and within the provisions of the Eleventh Amendment.

INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

Great interest was manifested by the people during the argument, which was concluded on Monday last. It is not known when a decision will be rendered. The court adjourned immediately after the conclusion of the argument for the purpose of considering the question. It is generally believed that the court will hold the bonds to be constitutional, and grant the relief prayed for. This impression creates alarm and distrust among the people, because it is feared if this suit is decided in favor of the plaintiff, and that decision is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, as an appeal will doubtless be taken to that tribunal as the *dernier ressort*, that steps will be taken to compel the collection of the special taxes levied in the acts heretofore mentioned, to meet the interest on the bonds; that at the maturity of the bonds, if the principal is not paid, that judgment against the public Treasurer will be recovered in the Circuit Court, and that proceedings in mandamus against the Commissioners of each county will be instituted, to force the levy and collection of taxes to redeem the bonds. The bonds have thirty years to run, and will mature in the year 1999. If the plaintiff is sustained by the Circuit Court the Treasurer will be compelled to retain in the treasury $242,000 until a decision is had by the United States Supreme Court. As the taxes levied for this year are barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the State Government, the locking up of this amount of money will necessitate the collection of another tax next Spring, unless a sufficient sum can be borrowed; and, in that event, the revenue for 1874 will have to be increased $242,000 over and above the amount derived by taxation this year. The interest on the special tax bonds amounts to $784,420 per annum. The taxes levied by the acts authorizing the issue of the bonds did not raise more than $588,000 in 1869, and the valuation of real and personal property for that year was the same as in 1860, to wit: $200,000,000. Since that year a new valuation has been ordered and had each year. The valuation of this year does not reach $125,000,000, real and personal property, all told. Under these circumstances, if the collection of the special taxes should be forced upon the Commissioners of the several counties, the sum so realized would be far from meeting the interest. State taxes would be doubled at one blow, without raising enough to pay the interest regularly, and the bonds would mature without a dollar in the Treasury to redeem them, unless the valuation of property in the State should rapidly increase. Mr. Johnson, in closing, referred to the resources of the State. He said that if the State was not able at present to pay her debt, dollar for dollar, the time was near at hand when she could do so without inconvenience; that her territory extended from the seaboard to the Tennessee line—more than five hundred miles—with an average width of one hundred and seventy miles, containing fifty millions of square acres, producing almost everything necessary to the use of the human family; that the census of 1870 shows that the whole value of property within the State, of every description, was $260,000,000; the annual value of her products amounted to $113,000,000; therefore, let her sons rally around her and wipe out the present blemish upon her hitherto spotless honor. The Legislature met in session on the third Monday of last month, and since that time innumerable propositions have been introduced into both House and Senate, looking to absolute and unqualified repudiation of the special tax bonds. That such resolutions and bills should be introduced is proof of the ignorance of the introducers and their unfitness for the positions they occupy. If the court decides that the bonds are constitutional and that the suit of self against the Treasurer is not within the provisions of the Eleventh Amendment, the passage of repudiation bills and resolutions would not be worth the paper upon which such legislation might be printed. If the court decide the bonds to be unconstitutional, that puts an end to the whole question; but demagogism is so rife that members must introduce repudiation bills in advance of a decision that may contain all that they seek to accomplish by repudiation. Should the court decide in the two suits herein referred to in favor of the plaintiff, the Legislature will doubtless enact some legislation calculated to defeat the decision of the court. It is not improbable that the State Treasurer may wake up some fine morning and find himself in a dilemma that may lead to impeachment if the Legislature is not obeyed, and to a commitment by the court for contempt if its mandates are not strictly observed.

THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE.

Capt. Richard Prior, of the brig Azelea, belonging to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and now in this port, witnessed the execution of Capt. Fry and his men at Santiago de Cuba on the 7th of November. The account he gives of the dreadful tragedy agrees in almost all important points with the account obtained from Francis Coffin, mate of the Morning Star, and which was published in THE TIMES on Friday, Dec. 5. He states that Capt. Fry, as he came ashore from the Tornado, made him a sign which, though not a Mason, he thinks was the Masonic sign of distress. At the place of execution the men were made to kneel down, and were faced toward the wall at such a distance from it that when they fell they would just clear it. The firing party, which consisted of the Tornado's crew, were placed six yards back of the prisoners. Back of the man-of-war's men stood the militia, and still back of them the volunteers. The space back of the military was filled by citizens and chance spectators. Capt. Prior thinks that each four or five of the firing party took a man. At the first fire all fell but one man, a negro from Jamaica. He turned his head around toward the sailors, when two balls struck him in the face, blowing his chin clean off. Capt. Fry never moved after the first fire. During the execution the crowd was quiet and orderly. Some of the volunteers joked and laughed, but the prevailing sentiment among the people was one of fear for the consequences. After the execution, five box-carts, drawn by mules, were brought up, and the dead bodies, mangled and bleeding as they were, were pitched into them like bags of grain. Five bodies were thus thrown on top of that of Capt. Fry. In one of the carts, five heads hung out over the tail-board, some of which were so torn by the bullets that the different parts, waving to and fro by the motion of the cart, only hung together by the scalp. All were dripping with blood. Capt. Prior did not see the bodies burried, but he was told that all of them were pitched helter skelter into a single hole, and that the bodies, still warm, were then covered with dirt.

MORE "REFORMATION" REQUIRED.

The Rochester *Express* puts it in this way: "Certain Democratic papers are now publishing their representatives in Congress under the designation of "The Forty Thieves." Isn't it fortunate that they are in the minority? A party that will send "forty thieves" to Congress, and name Fernando Wood for Speaker, evidently is not reformed enough yet to be trusted."

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

THE DRAMA IN GERMANY.

Writing from Berlin on Nov. 21, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "Dr. Paul Lindau is now such a recognized favorite of the German stage that a new play by him may be called a dramatic event. The list of his perfected works is not large. I know of but three pieces which have been represented, namely, 'Marion,' a four-act picture of French society at Paris under the Second Empire; 'In Diplomatischer Sendung,' a fragment, in one act, enforcing the lesson of national friendship; and 'Maria und Magdalena,' a comedy in four acts. The last was one of the most brilliant theatrical successes of the past season. At once accepted by the Royal Theatre here, it had a steady run of popularity before the fastidious audiences of that house, and promptly became a great favorite in every leading German city. The heroine of the plot is *Maria Verina*, who, driven from home by misunderstandings, goes upon the stage, preserves her character against temptation and intrigue, and finally marries a rich and generous nobleman. As the basis of a play, this is, perhaps, rather unsubstantial; but the author's satire is independent of the plot. He shows up in an odious light the system of black-mail, too often used against actors and actresses in Germany, as well as elsewhere; and it is safe to say that the part of *Maria*, who is the victim of the practice in question, would be taken by any actress with sympathy and satisfaction. The character of *Werren*, 'Privy Councilor of Commerce,' gives an opportunity for a very bold and successful satire of German bureaucracy. *Werren* is a vulgar, snobbish, pretentious German 'Rath,' as proud of his single decoration as a girl of her first doll, ever ready to throw himself in the mud before a man with 'Von' before his name, driven almost to idiocy when his daughter marries a title. No character in Christendom is so open to dramatic chastisement. But the Germans themselves do not often see the ludicrous side of the typical Rath, and it was a bold experiment on the part of a young author thus to grapple with a sensitive point in the national life. 'Mary und Magdalena' is full of clever dialogue, not at all German in its wit and vivacity.

'Diana,' the new play of the same author, which the Court Theatre brought out the other night in superb style, belongs rather to melodrama than to comedy. It proceeds with a marked tragic tendency down to the close of the third act. The climax at this point is remarkably powerful, so much so, indeed, that the two final acts, ending without blood, broken bones, or pistols, are somewhat disappointing, and jar against one's notions of dramatic unity. The author certainly leads the spectators through some painful and even abnormal scenes in domestic life. 'Diana' is not a character, but an idea, which give the name to the play, and comes to the surface once or twice rather inartistically, as if to justify the title. The hero is one *Kurt Von Dahlen*, son of *Baron Von Dahlen*. The heroine is *Esther, Countess Von Thern*. *Kurt* is wounded in the war of 1866, finds refuge and care in the house of the *Countess*, rewards her husband's hospitality by seducing her, and, after returning home, being an amateur sculptor, immortalizes the virtuous *Countess* in marble as 'Diana of the Chase.' There is a somewhat problematic *Uncle Von Dahlen*, who, having married an amiable but inferior woman, is ignored by his brother the *Baron*, but is a great favorite of *Kurt*. This uncle, known as *Langenaü*, has a pretty ward, *Elsie Von Teschnitz*, a vivacious, coquettish maiden, who is betrothed to *Kurt*, and quarrels with him every day. *Minna Langenaü's* wife, is one of the funny characters, though her goodness awakens sympathy; *Friedrich Wilhelm Kuck*, a kind-hearted but brainless millionaire, who wears blue kid gloves and makes lavish presents, is another. The play opens with the appearance of the *Countess*, after the death of her husband, in the neighborhood of the estate of *Von Dahlen*. She is a woman of queenly beauty; and learning from *Kurt* himself that he is betrothed to *Elsie*, she acts like any other discarded beauty. She makes horrible vows of vengeance. Her resolution takes the singular form of conquering and marrying *Kurt's* own father the *Baron*, a widower of easy will and susceptible heart. The news of her success is communicated to *Kurt* by the *Baron* himself. He will marry, in ignorance of the facts, the former mistress of his own son; and the latter finds himself in the painful dilemma of permitting the marriage or confessing his own youthful errors. *Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Kuck* appears on the scene, and finally spares him the distressing alternative. *Kuck* falls in love with the *Countess* himself, persecutes her with bouquets and declarations of love, and enlivens the piece in a great many ways. The *Countess* will not only marry *Kurt's* father, but she actually breaks *Elsie's* heart by telling her about her own relations with *Kurt*. The little maiden vows to become inconsolable, and keeps her vow as long as most little maidens. Well, the end of all this is that *Kurt* and *Langenaü* together manage to shake the *Baron's* resolution. The *Countess* marks his coldness, feigns coldness herself in order to bring him to terms, and fails. He slips slowly out of her grasp. She is a prudent woman though she is proud, and in order to secure her position she consents to marry the vulgar millionaire *Kuck*. *Kurt* and *Elsie*, *Kurt* and his father, the latter and *Langenaü's frau*—all parties, in fact, become reconciled, and in the midst of general satisfaction a curtain rises, and without any very definite purpose, so far as I can see, reveals *Diana à la biche*, pale, chaste, and spirited. It is a question whether this play will add to Lindau's reputation. It wants, as I have observed, dramatic consistency; and it is inferior to 'Maria and Magdalena' in many respects. The characters themselves are, perhaps, superior—*Elsie* and *Kuck* are admirable in their way, but the conversation is less sprightly, the wit less fresh, and the tone less healthy. It was remarked on all sides at the close of the performance that the author, having tried to make comedy out of tragic material, showed his embarrassment from first to last. He does not prevent 'Diana,' however, from being the most important product of the German stage for the year 1873. It was enthusiastically received by the audience.

Lindau is a member, and in some respects the leader, of a new school of German playwrights. It is their mission to undo a portion of what was done by Lessing and his colleagues when, in freeing Germany from the shackles of the French classic drama, they created a prejudice against everything borrowed from the French stage, and against much that is good. The German comedy which has grown up is the fruit of the reform. It has much humor but very little wit, droll situations and an utter want of refinement, and its humor and "scenes" are too often vulgar and boorish. The wit, repartee, and brilliancy of French society plays are not to be found. In order to improve the tone of German comedy, Lindau began by making studies of Molière. He has done for the great French wit what Lessing did for the great English poet. He has written a critical sketch of Molière's life and a great many shorter essays in elucidation of his works, and always with the purpose of making the poet and the genius of his writings better known in Germany. Beaumarchais has been studied in the same way, and the modern playwrights, Octave Feuillet, Dumas fils, Sardou, and others. This has been a very conscientious labor on Lindau's part, and he has done it well. The result is seen in the improved tone of German comedy—the infusion of French wit and vivacity, the disappearance of the native buffoon of the earlier farces, and the share of attention paid to what is called high society. Lindau's own plays are fair realizations of his purpose. He has succeeded in producing comedies which are laughable without coarseness, refined without stupidity, and realistic without licentiousness."

FOREIGN NOTES.

"Aïda" is about to be done at the Imperial Opera-house in Berlin....Of Mr. Reade's new play of "The Wandering Heir," just produced at the Queen's Theatre, in London, the *Daily Standard* says: "When Mr. Charles Reade is in a mood to be entertaining and amusing, with no ulterior purpose, moral or other, save that of amusement and entertainment, we are in a fair way of being amply rewarded for any attention we may be induced to bestow on him. Now in such a purely æsthetical view has been this popular and pungent writer when preparing, for the opening of Mrs. Seymour's dramatic campaign at this theatre, which took place on Saturday night last, a theatrical version of his now well and widely-known tale, *The Wandering Heir*. This story, which originally appeared in the *Graphic* as a Christmas tale, is founded on a celebrated passage in the annals of our criminal and civil jurisprudence, involving one individual in two trials, one at bar as claimant to a peerage and large estates, the other in the dock as a suspected murderer. The hero of this twofold judicial drama was the son of a *Lord Altham*, a dissipated nobleman, by whom he was treated alternately with utter neglect and pampering indulgence. On his father's death, which in the tale and the drama founded on it is caused during a scuffle with *Richard Annesley*, the younger brother, the boy is kidnapped by his uncle, who succeeds to the title and estates. After spending some time in slavery the rightful heir returns to claim his property, and, while prosecuting his claim, contrives to get mixed up in a fatal affray with poachers, which, by the machinations of his uncle, brings him in peril of his life as an accused murderer. Out of such rich material, and aided by his own inventive resources, Mr. Reade would not be the skillful workman he is known to be if as stirring and romantic a drama were not concocted as ever alternately thrilled and delighted an audience. Five acts, though an ordinary length in the good old days for such a work to run to, is difficult of digestion with our more fastidious audiences; but Mr. Reade has contrived to fill every act so full of exciting interest and vivid dramatic stuff, that, in spite of themselves, all tendency in the audience to listlessness or fatigue is overcome, and though enough was presented to them to furnish forth at least two moderately-sized and well-garnished dramatic dishes, they staid to devour the whole to the last morsel, and had breath enough for a hearty thanksgiving at the end. The details of Mr. Reade's story are in the heads of so many (and if they were not we should not spoil the pleasure of those who will learn them first through the medium of the new play) that we are dispensed from the task of describing the checkered course of "the wandering heir," only observing that the heir is furnished with a counterpart of the other sex, *Philippa Chester*, an injured heiress, driven by the fraud and hard treatment of her guardian to an erratic life, in which, disguised as a boy, she encounters and strikes up a friendship—soon turning to a deeper and tenderer feeling—with *James Annesley*, the hero. In this character a part is provided for Mrs. John Wood, who returns to us after her recent absence for the first time in an impersonation in every way calculated to place her before the audience in her very best light as a vivacious actress of strongly-marked female character, hovering between the confines of comedy and drama. Mrs. Wood's acting is of that direct, full-bodied, and genial sort—unsqueamish, yet not devoid of feminine grace—which reminds us of the favorite actresses of another day so graphically described by Colley Cibber. This old-fashioned quaintness and ripe downrightness it is that especially suits her for Mr. Reade's *Philippa*, instinct with the spirit of those good old days when spades were called spades, and modesty was a reality and not an assumed grace. The scene in which the disguised girl at last is on the point of overcoming her native bashfulness to avow her sex and her passion in the same breath had a ring in it of true pathos, and recalled the poetry and playful earnestness of *Rosalind*. * * * The play, though so long as to call for some necessary curtailment, which it can well afford to suffer, was staid out to the end by an enthusiastic audience, who never tired of calling the actors before them and enforcing bows from the author out of his private box."....The London *Echo* remarks of Miss Braddon's new piece at the Princess' Theatre: "Miss Braddon's version of the old story, 'Griselda,' was produced last night, with all the accessories that a spirited management could devise to aid in wooing the coy genius, success. The drama is divided into four acts, and the scenes, depicted by Messrs. Fenton and Emden, were especially worthy of praise; the first, *Griselda's* home, a valley at the foot of the Alps, was a charming picture, as was also the second scene, 'under the silver moon'—a view of an Italian palace and gardens—which was cleverly conceived and carried out. Great care seems to have been taken, too, in copying from good renderings of Italian fourteenth-century costumes, which gave to the characters in the various scenes the thoroughly Old-World look, sufficient for the time to realize the courtly days of which Boccaccio is the chronicler. As for the play itself, it soon resolves itself into a drama of three characters—*Griselda*, the patient peasant girl, and afterward Marchioness, Mrs. Rousby; *Gualtiero*, the Marquis, Mr. W. Rignold; and *Cosmo*, his cousin, the scheming villain, of the piece, Mr. Rousby. The whole plot of the piece is one of those absurd improbabilities which read well enough when sanctified by the hoariness of age, but which to modern ears sound far-fetched and stale. The Marquis weds a peasant girl, whose beauty also excites the passion of his poor scholar of a cousin, who plots and plans and finds a ready dupe in his cousin, into whose willing ears he pours his poisoned words, telling him that his beauteous wife loves him but for the wealth and dress his station affords, and advises him to test her with harshness and threats; to leave her; and even to go so far as to threaten a divorce and talk of wedding a more worthy wife. All this the dupe carries out, and after nearly breaking his wife's heart, like a fine chivalrous noble, he goes to the wars, and leaves the field clear for the scoundrel *Cosmo* to carry out his plans, one among which is to have the child that is born stolen, and drive *Griselda* mad just as the Marquis comes home from the wars. This romantic plot Miss Braddon has set to language that in parts is really fine, and at times Mrs. Rousby rose to her difficult part in a way that produced most hearty applause. This, too, was the meed of Mr. Rousby, whose unthankful part was energetically acted, save that at times he was almost too great a villain, and the scenes would suggest sundry incidents in trans-Pontine melodrama. The piece was most heartily received by a crowded house."....The London *Figaro* of Nov. 15, says: "Dr. Hans Von Bülow is once more in England. Unlike Antonio Rubinstein, the sturdy blows of British criticism glance off his unruffled brow like water from a duck's back, and he returns to this country to drive us wild with delight at his wonderful brilliancy of execution, to send us mad with disappointment at his inveterate carelessness, and to gather sheaves of bank notes to his garner from the pockets of long-headed concert-givers. He chose for his *rentrée* in England, at the Crystal Palace Concert of Saturday, Beethoven's E flat Concerto (No. 5, Op. 73,) the same piece which he made such a glorious hash of (and subsequently apologized for) at his début in England, at the third Philharmonic Concert of this year, at St. James' Hall. Much of his piano-forte playing, on Saturday, was simply wonderful; his chromatic and octave passages were masterly specimens of execution, the delicate touch of the solo instrument in one passage, accompanied by horns, particularly, being simply delicious. In some respects, in its brilliant manipulation and free and rapid touch, Dr. Bülow's playing is unequaled by that of any one now before the public; and its gravest defect (which in Germany is almost considered a virtue) is its almost total disregard of time and ordinary correctness. The sixth note which Dr. Bülow played, on Saturday, was missed, and, in the course of the concerto, false notes came thick and few between. The final rondo (marked allegro) was taken at a pace which Beethoven himself would have gone frantic over, and this simply to show the pianist's really wonderful powers of execution. The fact of Dr. Bülow invariably playing without a book, I do not care for; any pianist can become proficient in a certain given repertory, and this by no means shows a 'stupendous memory.' As an example of brilliant pianism, the performance of the concerto was almost unequaled; as a model for a school of pianists, it was one of the worst extant"....A handsome gift, valued at 100 guineas, has been subscribed for, to be presented to Mrs. Swanborough, of the Strand Theatre, by the employes of the theatre and private friends, in appreciation of her merits as senior manageress of London and to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth night of "Old Soldiers." The testimonial is in the form of a parcel-gilt silver rosewater-dish, with a high relief chasing of a boar-hunt in frosted work in the centre, with border richly chased with animals and scroll-work....The death of Mrs. Ternan, the once popular actress, is announced. She is remembered by old English playgoers as Miss Jarman. She made her début at a very early age, and married Mr. Ternan, an actor and manager of the Newcastle-on-Tyne and other theatres. Of late years she was engaged with her daughters, the Misses Ternan, in the private theatricals organized by Mr. Charles Dickens. Mrs. Ternan died at Oxford, aged seventy-one....The *Athenæum* says that the future of the Grand Opera in Paris was undecided at the latest advices, but that the notion of using the Châtelet has been abandoned, and the Salle Ventadour, where the Italian Opera is going on, may perhaps be engaged on the off nights—that is, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. M. Garnier will be ready, he states, in six months, and the Ministers will supply the necessary funds for day and night work. The Government in the meanwhile will pay the weekly salaries of the artists and officials of the Rue Lepelletier. M. Halanzier will retain the Directorship, and no subscription will be required to aid the sufferers....M. Alfred Assolant writes in the *XIXme Siècle* a letter to M. Sardou to propose that as the greater portion of the new play of "L'Oncle Sam" is obviously plagiarized from a tale by the former published in the *Scènes de la Vie des Etats-Unis*, an arbitrator should be chosen by each, and that those two should name a third, to examine together the two works, and then decide whether M. Assolant has not a right to a share in the author's receipts, and in what proportion....An announcement is made at Vienna of an early representation of a new ballet of Taglioni, entitled "Leonida"....At Vienna the novelty of the season is Shakespeare's "Henry VI.," at the Hofburg Theatre, Herr Lounenthal and Fraulein Wolter sustaining the principal parts, *Henry* and *Margaret D'Anjou*. The piece is produced in splendid style, and is likely to have a long run. The Hofopern Theatre has brought out Wagner's "Lohengrin." The latest production at the Carl Theatre is "The Princess of Trebizonde." The Strampfa Theatre has a new sensation drama entitled "Wiener Blut," (Vienna Blood,) being a skit on fast Vienna people....The death, at Vienna, is announced of the Chevalier Von Adelburg, a distinguished violinist and composer of merit.

A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a cattle disease of so disagreeable a nature that it causes the animals affected by it to commit suicide has broken out on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, and has been officially reported at Constantinople. It is characterized by frothing at the mouth, running from the eyes and nose, a total loss of appetite, great heat, and a thirst so insupportable that some of the beasts attacked by the illness cast themselves headlong into adjacent rivers and streams and are drowned. The disease, it is stated, has been in existence for upward of a month in several villages between Beicos, on the Upper Bosphorus, and Scutari. It attacks bullocks and cows exclusively, and is believed to have been introduced from Ada-Baza, beyond Ismidt. At Boskana, four hours distant from Beicos, the disease is increasing, and three or four beasts die every day. At Mussciali, an hour's distance inland from Boskana, it has killed about eighty animals, half of the stock of cattle which the village possessed. At other places it is reputed to be on the increase. At Koutchoulli sixty head of cattle have perished, and at the village of Sultan Tchiftik, three hours' distance from Scutari, five or six animals die daily. It is curious to observe that although the medical management of domestic animals was studied by the ancient Egyptians, as well as by the Greeks and Romans, the progress of veterinary science has been so slow that little or nothing is yet known of the nature or treatment of cattle diseases, which, if not curable, are no doubt preventable by proper arrangements.

TROUBLE AT MARQUESAS.

A letter has been received at Honolulu from one of the Hawaiian missionaries at Hivaoa, Marquesas Islands, stating that, owing to continued warfare between the native chiefs, three valleys had been visited by a French war vessel, which shelled the villages concerned in the fighting, and pretty effectually destroyed them. The Honolulu *Gazette* quaintly remarks that the French authorities appear to have resorted to this as the most effectual way to put a stop to these savage quarrels.

A SAILOR'S FUNERAL.

BURIAL OF ADMIRAL TREHOUART AT THE INVALIDES.

The London *Daily Telegraph* prints, under date of Nov. 17, the following account, from its Paris correspondent, of the funeral of Admiral Tréhouart: "The career must indeed be glorious of any Admiral or Marshal of France of whom it can not be said: 'Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it.' All that military and ecclesiastical pomp can offer, all that ingenuity can devise, and unlimited means suggest, to do honor to a dead man's memory, is done whenever a successful Captain or long-lived sailor shuffles off this mortal coil. Is it not of George III. that a story is told of how, in his old age, he asked a young lady who had just come 'out' if she had seen all the sights of London, and how she replied, 'Oh, yes, all—except a coronation.' 'Ah, my dear,' said the old man, 'you will not have to wait long for that sight.' A funeral at the Invalides is one of the sights of Paris, and if it does not occur so frequently as a change of government, it is not quite so rare as a coronation. So much is it run after, that in spite of the counter attractions of a field-day in the Assembly, and of a *séance* of the Bazaine trial whereat Gambetta was expected to be called as a witness, though he did not appear, there was the usual rush after tickets, without which nobody was admitted into the Chelsea Hospital of France. On arriving on the ground a little before 12 o'clock, I found the wide Place des Invalides, which extends from the building down to the river, entirely occupied by troops of every arm, the public being rigorously excluded by *cordons* of vigilant sergeants de ville. The outer court was filled with old pensioners, who hobbled about with as much animation as they could command in the endeavor to do the funeral honors of their home. The principal portal was hung with black drapery, relieved by silver edging and sheaves of tricolored flags. Passing through this gateway, I found myself in a quadrangular court, at the opposite extremity of which was the entrance to the chapel. This portal was decorated in much the same manner as that which admitted to the *cour d'honneur*, but the sombre upholstery was of a still richer and more elaborate description. The first aspect of the chapel was lugubrious in the extreme, the light from the multitude of candles and from the ghostly green flames seeming to be stifled by the black drapery. Some minutes were necessary for the eye to get accustomed to the gloom of the place; but as one peered through the darkness the magnificence of the details began to force itself on the attention of the confused spectator. From the centre of the lofty roof was suspended a huge catafalque, which, assuming at the top the likeness of a gigantic crown, fell to the ground in four enormous streamers, and at the base marked a quadrangular space as wide as the nave itself, and nearly half the length of the building. The canopy, with its dependent streamers, was of black, lined with silver and ermine. Beneath this huge catafalque rose the cenotaph, an imposing structure rising from the ground by a series of steps almost to the height of the open gallery that runs round the chapel. On the steps were ranged a series of lofty silver candelabra; a *lampadaire*, burning a green flame, was placed in the middle of each side, and on each corner of the cenotaph was a life-size statue representing a sorrowing angel. On the top of the monument was the *simulacrum*, and a coffin covered by a pall marked by a white cross. The black drapery of the cenotaph was relieved by very handsome silver ornaments, which glistened in the moonlight radiance of the lamps around. The sable-dressed altar was marked by a colossal white cross, which reared its gigantic head far above all the armorial bearings of the deceased Admiral Tréhouart, and a *chapelle ardente* bore testimony to the graceful custom which insures the faithful watching of a body during the long hours that it is laid out in state. Above the arches of the nave were ranged a series of escutcheons, some bearing simply the initial letter of Tréhouart's name, others having his armorial bearings—a lion rampant, on a shield supported by his bâton of command crossed with an anchor; others again being emblazoned with the names and dates of the battles in which he was engaged—the title-deeds to fame of the sailor who is being consigned with such pomp to his long rest. What scenes are suggested by the bare names that line the walls!—the taking of Algiers in 1828, the siege of Ancona in 1832, the battle of Obligado in La Plata, that of San Lorenzo in 1846, the Roman campaign in 1849—an affair, by the bye, which throws but a questionable glory on France—and, lastly, the really creditable Crimean war of 1856. I wonder if Admiral Tréhouart, who began life as a cabin-boy, ever dreamed in his young days of his career coming to so grand a close. Still higher up than these inscribed shields setting forth the dead Admiral's deeds, are the tattered remnants of old flags taken from the enemies of France. The 3,000 foreign trophies which enriched the place in the time of the First Napoleon, were burned by command of Joseph Bonaparte—is it not always by a Frenchman that French glories are destroyed?—on the day before the allied armies entered Paris; but enough remains of old bunting to make a goodly show. The high altar was encompassed by a swarm of priests in funereal vestments, while the body of the nave was chiefly occupied by representatives of all the most distinguished professions in their uniforms or robes of office. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Marshals of France, all the available Admirals, deputations from the Ministries of Marine and of War, members of the Institute, Judges of the Court of Appeal, resplendent in their scarlet robes, criminal Judges in black, with capes bound in gold—all these functionaries filled the body of the church with color, while the ladies, dressed in black, looked down from the galleries in envious admiration. The brilliant white and gold of the pulpit was all but hidden by an enormous crape veil, and every ray of daylight was carefully excluded. Order was kept by the least infirm of the invalids, and around the cenotaph were ranged a body of sailors, whose bronzed faces and heavy beards belied the juvenile aspect as first suggested by their broad blue schoolboy collars. Of all the motley assemblages, these weather-beaten tars seemed the most devout. Such was the scene, on which hundreds of tall tapers and many huge *lampadaires* holding in their broad cups masses of green flame, threw a ghastly, fitful, weird, and ineffectual light.

When the coffin had been moved from the Chapelle Ardente to a receptacle provided for the body in the cenotaph, the service began. The officiating priest was the curé of the Invalides, the Archbishop of Paris giving the absolution only. The musical part of the ceremony was admirably performed, the fine-toned organ being handled with remarkable taste, and the choral portions sung with extraordinary delicacy. The pianos were singularly well managed, and the least imaginative auditor could not fail amid such solemn surroundings to find in the angelic hymns a celestial beauty which he had never yet perceived in them. Their effect was enhanced rather than lessened by the crashing harmonies of the band of the Garde Républicaine, which burst in at certain parts of the ceremony. The progress of the religious service was marked by the occasional clash on the ground of the crape-covered halberd borne by the Suisse who was stationed behind the cross-bearer at the high altar, and when the host was elevated, one could just distinguish in the distance the rattle of the drums beating *aux champs* and the far thunder of the guns which signaled to the outer world the completion of the great mystery of the mass. Then the Archbishop, wearing his silver mitre, and followed by a tribe of priests, walked from the altar to the sarcophagus to give absolution. Monseigneur Guibert has fine, delicately-cut features, and he wears an air of sadness which sits well on one whose three predecessors have all met with violent deaths. The Archbishop's appearance inspires respect, but truth compels me to add that the priests in his suite were of a far lower intellectual type. Moreover, their dirty unwashed faces and rough unkempt hair were made the more conspicuous by the splendor of their vestments, and they reminded me of the poor stage supers whose magnificent costumes come to a miserable end in wry features and red hands. The absolution said, the coffin was carried out by the Admiral's faithful sailors and deposited on a magnificent funeral car drawn by four sable horses. A procession was then formed in the following order: First came a pensioned Drum Major in the celebrated gorgeous uniform which is now never seen except upon the stage. As he feebly waved his mace, the drummers behind him struck up, and the procession began slowly to move. Then came some twenty or thirty invalides, bearing tricolor pennons on spears covered with crape, and then the car with its burden, the four corners of the pall being borne by Marshal Canrobert, Gen. Pellissier, Vice Admiral Larrieu, and Rear Admiral Dompierre D'Hornoy. Among the crowd of celebrities who followed, I distinguished the Prince De Joinville, in full uniform, and Admiral Saisset, who was not tempted, even by the political interest at Versailles, to neglect paying a last tribute of respect to a colleague. Then came the most imposing part of the entire ceremony. The car, with its retinue of priests and officers, was drawn up at the great gateway facing the river and the large square, the coffin being covered with the arms and uniform of the deceased, and also with several enormous wreaths of violets. Here the Admiral—who, let me explain, was of equal rank of a Marshal of France—held his last review. All the troops mustered on the square defiled before the coffin, the men presented arms, the standards being lowered, and the officers saluting with their swords. First came the marines, then the infantry, then the artillery, and lastly the cuirassiers, who, after defiling at a smart trot, galloped off the ground. During the time that the march-past lasted, the old pensioners toddled about, and even those who were blind stumbled in each other's way in their anxiety to hear once more the familiar sounds which were wont to set their hearts on fire. It was a pretty sight, and it was made prettier by the ladies, who, determined to see all that could be seen, did not hesitate to climb on gun-carriages and to take their seats on the very muzzles of those 'dreadful engines.' The march-past over, the coffin was taken back to the chapel, but by this time functionaries as well as sight-seers were anxious to depart, and very few remained to accompany the Admiral to what is supposed to be his last home."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate bill removing political disabilities from Thomas S. Bocock, C. J. Harvey, and Daniel Trigg, of Virginia, and John H. Reagan, of Texas, was taken from the table and passed.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. Duell, of New-York, presented petitions from a large number of business men all over the country for the repeal of the Bankruptcy law.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, presented a petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, representing 17,000 members, for a Commission of Inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War calling attention to defalcations in the accounts of Gen. O. O. Howard, of the Freedman's Bureau. At the request of Mr. Wood, of New-York, the letter was read. It fixes the total amount of defalcations at $278,573 66, and states that the Secretary of War would have Gen. Howard tried by a military court of inquiry were it not that most of the matters are barred by the statute of limitation.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Wood, of New-York, offered a resolution that the letter of the Secretary of War, with accompanying reports, be reported to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report a resolution providing for the trial by military court-martial of any officer of the army implicated therein.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the clause relative to instructions. He wished to have the subject simply referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, leaving that committee to take such action in the matter as it should judge best.

The Speaker remarked that he had been about to refer the communication to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wood said that he preferred, in view of the antecedent history of the Freedmen's Bureau and of Gen. Howard's connection with it, that there should be some instructions given to the committee.

Mr. Hale, of New-York, objected to debate. The vote was taken on Mr. Dawes' amendment, and it was agreed to by yeas 174 to nays 66.

Mr. Dawes said he did not desire to shield Gen. Howard, but he objected to the resolution making statements as facts before a hearing. It stated as a fact the defalcation of Gen. Howard, and he did not understand there was any such thing in the papers.

Mr. Wood—The resolution states as a fact what has been authenticated in two official documents, sent here by the Secretary of War. I think we can well afford to stand on facts which the Administration declares to be facts. If that gentleman (Dawes) goes back of the Administraion, I will not.

Mr. Dawes—No matter how strong the proof may appear, it is sufficient for us to use the words "alleged defalcations."

Mr. Wood—The Secretary of War submitted these documents to the Attorney General and the Attorney General gave his official opinion that Gen. Howard was liable to be tried by court-martial, and should be so tried, but that there was some technical difficulty owing to the lapse of time.

Mr. Dawes—All that may be, but the proper thing is for the Committee on Military Affairs to report these facts. I move to insert the word "alleged" before the word "defalcations."

Mr. Wood—It is a very small matter, and I will not detain the House with quibbling about it. Let it go, but I desire to say that if that side of the House takes the responsibility of shielding this man it may do so.

Mr. Dawes—This side of the House will take the responsibility of shielding no man.

Mr. Wood—It has done so to-day.

Mr. Dawes—But it will take the responsibility of passing judgment after conviction, not before.

The resolution, amended by inserting the word "alleged" and striking out the instructions, was adopted.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the measure in regard to salaries.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, said that he had come to Congress instructed to vote for the repeal of the Salary bill, but when he witnessed the attack that had been made on the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Cox,) for having drawn pay from the date of his predecessor's death up to the date of his own election, he hardly knew how to act, as he himself was in the same position as the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. Comingo, of Missouri, defended the Increased Salary bill, and argued that the public clamor against it had been produced partly by misrepresentation and partly by a misapprehension of the facts. He announced his intention, however, to vote for the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, regarded the question before the House as a very peculiar one. This was one of the few cases wherein the servant undertook to decide what his own compensation should be, regardless of the will of the master. The argument of Mr. Stephens yesterday, that it was one of the prerogatives of Congress to fix its own compensation, and that there was no limit to its power, reminded him of the anecdote told of Warren Hastings, (Clive?) who said that he had only taken $500,000 out of the Indian Treasury, while there were millions in it, and that he was only surprised at his own moderation. There had to be a limit to their compensation, and that limit had been fixed by public opinion. The American Congress stood to-day at the bar of public opinion.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, remarked that there was such unanimity on the part of members in regard to the propriety of a modification or repeal of the present rate of compensation, that he did not like to delay the House by any remarks of his, but he thought that the pending motions to refer, with instructions, omitted one important point, and that was as to when the modifications should begin to apply. It seemed to him that members could not defend themselves if they did not make the law take affect from the commencement of the Congress. He would not attempt to judge or to defend the measure of the last session. He had made his effort with the minority, in opposition to that measure, and he had nothing now to say in regard to it. The people had passed upon it. The people did not simply condemn it because it was retroactive, but also because it gave too much pay—too much back and too much future pay. Their predecessors were not on trial before them, but they themselves were on trial before the country. They should justify the expectations formed of them, and date back the commencement of the decrease of salary to the commencement of the present term.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, said he had offered his proposition last evening more in the nature of a compromise than anything else, because it was apparent that unless there was a compromise the House would never arrive at any conclusion. He thought that four propositions had been definitely settled by public opinion—first, that the law of last Congress should be repealed; second, that the mileage shall never again be restored; third, that the franking privilege, so far as relates to the personal privilege of members of Congress, shall never be restored, whatever else may be done in regard to distributing public documents; and, fourth, that the salary of members of Congress shall be substantially what it was under the old law. All this he provided for in the proposition which he had offered.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, asked Mr. Orth whether his proposition made any provision for covering back pay into the Treasury.

Mr. Orth replied that it did not. He said that personally he had no objection to let the law date back, but as a matter of compromise he thought it better to let the reduction commence from and after the passage of the law. He believed that that would meet with the wishes of the people, and would be in conformity with the previous history of Congress on that subject. He argued that the people were as much in favor of a reduction of the President's salary as of that of members, but it could not be touched till after the present term. He modified his proposition so as not to touch the salary of the Supreme Court Judges. It would apply, however, to members of the Cabinet. It applied, therefore, only to what were known as political offices.

Mr. Hale, of New-York, asked Mr. Orth whether it was his judgment that a salary of $8,000 to a member of the Cabinet was a fair and respectable salary, especially in proportion to the pay of a member of Congress, if fixed at $6,000.

Mr. Orth believed that it was, in consideration of the expenses of members of Congress and of the injury to his business in coming to Congress.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Orth whether he was not aware that by the first act of 1789, regulating salaries, that of the members of the Cabinet was fixed more than three times as much as that of members of Congress, and remained so for twenty years.

Mr. Orth said that that might be so. The law was passed before he was born, and he had not examined it. He moved the previous question on his proposition.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, hoped the previous question would not be seconded. The discussion should be continued until the people were satisfied that the House understood it as well as they.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, said that this was one of those questions in which the gentlemen felt more than ordinary interest. Most of those who had been in the Forty-second Congress had had their motives impugned, and they desired to give expression to the feelings and ideas which they entertained on the subject. He thought that the latitude of debate should be much greater. The honor of Congress as well as the honor of individuals was concerned.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, stated his position in regard to the Salary bill to be this: He believed that the true thnig tor the House to do was to repeal as completely and as thoroughly as it possibly could, consistently with the Constitution, the Salary bill of the 3d of March, 1873; that was the object which he would like to accomplish by his vote if he could. He had disapproved entirely of raising salaries at that time, and had so voted. He was of the same opinion still. He wished to see the law totally repealed. He thought that was the simplest course, the right course, and the course which would best satisfy the country. Such being his conviction, he desired to vote, if possible, so as to make his vote effective to that end. He believed, honestly, that it was wrong for the Forty-second Congress to attempt to raise salaries under the circumstances. He had opposed the back pay and the forward pay, and he was still opposed to them both. He had also thought it a great error in policy, and should be glad to see the law wholly, cleanly repealed, and utterly disposed of. His opinion was that the way to peace and quiet and rest for the House on this question was to get rid of the whole of it. He believed that the sooner it was repealed the sooner they should have peace. If they repealed only a part of it, he suspected that they should feel a certain lingering tendency to go back to it again and introduce new bills on the subject, to see if they could not accomplish completely what in the beginning was only done in part. He feared that if they did not make a clean business of the matter at the very outset the measure would haunt them during the Winter.

The House now came to a vote on the two pending propositions. The first was that of Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the second and third sections of the bill and substitute for them the following:

First—That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of Senators and Representatives and Delegates shall be at the rate of $6,000 per annum, payable monthly, and in addition thereto the actual individual expenses of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in going to and returning from the seat of Government once in every session, to be certified in writing by each.

Second—That the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be $2,000 in addition to his pay as a Representative, amounting in all to $8,000, and that of the Vice President the same amount, with the same allowance for traveling expenses as hereinbefore provided.

Third—That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

For these instructions Mr. Orth, of Ind., offered a substitute, as follows:

That the select committee report a bill repealing the whole Salary act, so far as the same can be done under the Constitution, excepting the Judges of the Supreme Court, and ascertain the average amount of salary, mileage, and all other allowances exclusive of any estimate for the use of the franking privilege paid to Senators, Representatives, and delegates in the Forty-first Congress, and report a bill determining the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and delegates in Congress hereafter at the amount as near as practicable thus ascertained with thenecessary traveling expenses, and restoring all other salaries as they were before the passage of that act.

The previous question was seconded and the main question was ordered. The question was first taken on substituting Orth's proposition, and it was adopted also, without the yeas and nays, so the bill was recommitted to the special committee, with the instructions proposed by Mr. Orth, and it was agreed that when the bill shall be reported back it will be considered under the five-minute rule.

THE $4,000,000 APPROPRIATION FOR THE NAVY.

The House, then, at 3 o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, in the chair, and took up the bill appropriating $4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses of the naval service.

In the course of a discussion Mr. Cox, of New-York, said that there was not fight enough in the House to kill a mouse. That had been proved the other day on the belligerency question. The diplomacy of the Government was not up to the popular sentiment. The flag of the country had been draggled in the dust through our diplomacy. One thing, however, was certain, and that was that the navy ought to be better and stronger than it was. The City of New-York to-day was at the mercy of any of the European iron-clads that might choose to enter that harbor. It could close up the business and destroy the property of that city. By some peculiar refinement of naval architecture and naval warfare that city was to-day at the mercy of even so mean and contemptible a power as Spain.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut—Is it a good time, then, for going to war? [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—I am not speaking of going to war. I am speaking of the increase of the navy, irrespective of our diplomacy. When we get all our diplomacy published we may have an opportunity to understand the business. We will find that the Administration has not come up to the sentiment of the people. There is no question of the fact that the House is pusillanimous before all the world. On the old principle that the flag of the country covers the ship, we have not shown the first scintilla of the patriotic spirit, but I will vote at all times to strengthen the navy from other considerations. Even if we had the pluck we have not got the guns to go inside the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and take the Virginius thence. We want a stronger navy, a better spirit, a little of the old spirit which belonged to the country in the better days of the Republic.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said it was gratifying to witness the conversion of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Cox.) He had in his memory the constant attacks made by that gentleman hitherto on all the Naval Appropriation bills. He congratulated the House and the country that that gentleman was to-day in favor of good and fair, liberal and noble appropriations, but there was a monstrous inconsistency in the gentleman's cry for war. He had started out by declaring that the House was pusillanimous, that the Administration was lacking in proper sentiment, and that if it had been guided by a better spirit, it would have proceeded to take the Virginius out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and bring her into American waters. At the same time that he (Cox) was thus urging and hounding on to war, he had said what was not borne out by the facts, but which was all the more inconsistent in him. He says (Mr. Hale continued) that a single Spanish frigate can blockade our ports, can bombard our towns, and can burn down millions and millions of property. If that is so, if he believes it is so, what is the sense of his infuriated cry for war? Sir, the best thing about the Appropriation bill and the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy in this emergency is, that all his naval preparation is an argument, not for war, but for peace. To be well prepared in an emergency, and to show to the world that we will not bear insult, if such is put upon us, is the best protection against insult. The Secretary of the Navy found the battered ships of the American Navy in the distant waters of the globe, old and broken, rotten and hardly seaworthy, and, in a time compassed by five or six weeks, he has put a respectable navy afloat, which is on its way to the Cuban waters. He did that in the best interest of diplomacy; he did it in the best interest of humanity. It was not to precipitate war upon this country, when to-day we are big with the memory of a war, which, unless it be forced upon us, no sane man wants to see again in this generation. He did it in the interest of peace, and I venture to say now, that peace is looming in the sky, and the speck of the war-cloud has passed away. That is more owing to the good conduct, the vigilance, and the enterprise of the Secretary of the Navy in putting, in this short time, a good navy in the waters ready for an emergency, than to any other cause. He has not been, and the Administration has not been, hounded on to war in this matter by those like the gentleman from New-York, and, for one, I thank them for it.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, said that he had listened with an indignant start to the remarks from the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Cox,) who had dared to tell the House that it was pusillanimous, and had not energy enough to kill a mouse, and that the flag of the country had been draggled in the dust. He had no admiration for that cheap sort of bravery; but he would not retort by any remarks that would be equally cheap. He would not ask that gentleman why when there was a grand opportunity, a few years back, to plunge into a fight, on the one side or the other, and it was not material on which side, he had not gone in? Did that gentleman know what war is? Had he ever seen cannon balls go through men by his side, and had he seen men mowed down by hundreds around him? Did he know what war was? If he did, why had he got up here and ranted as he had done? I say, continued Mr. Hawley, that a man is guilty before God and his country who dares stand here and trifle with this great question. He does not know what war is, or, if he does, then is he ten times the more guilty. I knew a man once who was extremely anxious to get into one of these little fights. The war had been progressing about a year and a half, and he had been assigned to fancy duty at some distant post and complained that he never saw a fight. We started an expedition, and gave this gallant Colonel the command of it. He came suddenly upon the enemy, and the Confederates opened a terrible fire upon him. In three minutes' time he came out of it, and came out handsomely, but left about eighty men behind him. I asked him that same evening how he liked it. "Well," said he, "I am satisfied; but when I was in the fight a minute or two, and saw men falling down all around me, I thought to myself, can't this confounded thing be compromised in some way." [Laughter.] I wish to add an emphatic commendation of the President and Secretary of State for the calm self-respect, good sense, and, I may venture to say, Christian temper and Christian statesmanship, unpopular as that expression has become, which they have exhibited in this matter. It would have been easy to have plunged the country headlong into war, unprepared as we were, but, even if we had had the grandest navy in the world, I should have demanded of the Administration the same reticence and self-respect which it has shown. The time has passed when this American nation can go round the globe with a chip on its shoulder, trying to get up a fight with every rowdy it meets. We can be patient, temperate, and dignified with all the world. Nothing that Gen. Grant ever did, from the time he left Galena until he passed through the Wilderness and came into the White House, does him more honor than the patient firmness with which he has faced the Spanish difficulty, and settled it to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, supported the bill, and said: I believe this appropriation is demanded not only by the extraordinary event which has hastened the necessity for it, but by the ordinary requirements of the navy. Secretary Robeson, in his report for 1872, warned the country that our cruising navy, unless new materials were added to it, would rapidly pass away. Congress responded by ordering the construction of new sloops-of-war, and something in the direction of repair to the old naval vessels. The Secretary also called attention to the fact that our iron-clad fleet needed extensive repairs. Much of the wood-work was going to decay, and many improvements were needed. During the war our supplies of live oak from Florida and Georgia were stopped, and the timber we did use was not properly seasoned. Several of the monitors had been placed in repair, and he strongly urged that the remainder should be ready to meet any duty. In reply to this some gentlemen contended here that our navy was strong enough, and that no emergency was likely to call for adding to its efficiency. How suddenly that emergency came we all know, and it should prove a lesson for the future. The massacre of the Virginius' passengers naturally aroused the indignation of the American people. It was done in defiance of the law of nations and of civilization, in violation of our treaty with Spain and with a haste and disregard of the protests of our Consul utterly unjustifiable. Not only was the Virginius an American vessel, properly registered and cleared, flying the American flag, unresisting and illegally captured on the high seas beyond the jurisdiction of Spain, but the seizure of the telegram sent by our Consul in order to ascertain her nationality, speedily followed by the execution of a number of the passengers and crew, would of itself have furnished a serious ground of complaint. When the news of this outrage reached us there was but one sentiment among the American people—protection is the first duty of the State to the citizen. That nation is derelict to its highest obligations which fails to vindicate the sovereignty of its flag. Right faithfully and nobly did the President and the Administration assert our rights and proceed to vindicate our honor. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Cox) says we have been pusillanimous as a nation in the conduct of the affair. I am astonished at such a declaration. Every demand has been made that the President had the right to make, and to these demands Castelar—as fervent a republican and earnest a statesman as Europe in this century has produced—thought it no dishonor to accede. My judgment is the people of the land are satisfied that everything has been done to maintain the national honor, and further steps will yet be taken to obtain the only compensation for the wrong which can now be given. When the rebellion came we almost improvised a navy. Now, responding to the wishes of the people, although Congress was not in session, Gen. Grant took the responsibility, and in a few short weeks the navy is almost upon a war footing, ready, as the nation believes, to resent any wrong—a fact highly creditable to the Navy Department and the Administration. Gentlemen have said the war cloud is passing away. I sincerely hope and believe this to be true. The nation, reunited, has had enough of war, enough of debt and taxation. It is time to turn our attention to the wants of the people and their employment. A panic, following the failure of many of our firm business houses, has caused a financial crisis, and many thousands are out of work. It is a matter of congratulation if this speck of war not only places our navy in good condition, but aids to give that employment and restore that confidence which alone is needed in a country whose material wealth and resources are as great as ever. There is every reason to believe the Virginius will be surrendered at once, but the survivors of those who were taken from her are still in custody. Castelar at present is master of the situation in Spain, yet any day may bring new complications to him and fresh necessity that our navy shall enforce the rights of American citizens in Cuba. Such protection was called for and given only last May in Panama. A sufficient power should be kept in our various squadrons to secure this protection at all times. Peace will be best preserved and foreign complications avoided in this way. Henceforth we are secure from danger within our own borders, and it is of the highest importance that our naval service should be made efficient, not only to co-operate in missions of civilization and humanity and protection, but by its very strength to ward off the possibility of war.

Mr. Crooke, of New-York, said, in reply to Mr. Cox's remarks, that the harbor of New-York was not defenseless. That gentleman (Mr. Cox) had been speaking of what he knew nothing about, while he (Mr. Crooke) was talking of that whereof he knew. Thanks to the Secretary of the Navy, and thanks to the Administration, the harbor of New-York to-day was impregnable to all the naval force of the world. If the whole Spanish Navy, strong as it was, should attempt to force the harbor of New-York to-day, it would be sent to a warmer climate than New-York was in. [Laughter.] He knew that the harbor of New-York had been well prepared within the last month. It had been tolerably well prepared before that. It was guarded by torpedoes; by the Roanoke, a three-turreted ship, which, when manned by a thousand sailors, and stationed in the Narrows, could prevent the whole Spanish Navy from passing; by the Dictator, and by the monitors, and by other means. He wished the whole world to know, and he wished the pusillanimous House to know, that the harbor of New-York to-day was impregnable to the whole naval forces of the world.

Mr. Garfield said he would yield a few minutes to Mr. Cox, hoping that his friend would liberate the House from the charge of pusillanimity, and the harbor of New York from the charge of being defenseless.

Mr. Cox—When I made the remark about the pusillanimity of the House, I had in my mind the way it shoved off, the other day, my resolution of belligerency. I did not expect, when I made a speech just now sustaining this bill, that a lot of these Captain Bobadils fresh from the war, who want to recount their own great deeds, should come here and make anti-war speeches. I have made no speech for war.

Mr. Garfield—And never did. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox (not noticing Mr. Garfield's interruption)—But I never knew in my life a single member of Congress from Connecticut—from the Hartford Convention down—who did not begin to have some sort of war spirit as against his own country on some sectional matters, and who had not always cowered when it came to fighting for the flag abroad.

Mr. Hawley (misapprehending Mr. Cox's last remark)—I want to know who is the coward?

Mr. Cox—I am making no personal fight upon you. I said "cowered," *not* "coward."

Mr. Hawley—I supposed you used it in a Pickwickian sense.

Mr. Garfield (to Mr. Cox)—Do you spell it with an "H?"

Mr. Cox—No! I spell it "ered." I said "cowered." I say to the gentleman from Connecticut, who is as irascible as most soldiers are, that when he puts in my mouth a speech for war he makes a slight mistake. I said nothing of the kind. I said the House did not come up to the spirit of the people. Congress has not yet vindicated the flag, has not shown the old devotion to the flag which belonged to other days of the Republic. As to the harbor of New-York, I do not consult on such a subject with politicians. I get my information from engineers. I believe to-day that unless our navy be in some way strengthened, and unless our harbors and our forts be strengthened, we are at the mercy of other powers that have those great iron-clads and this new system of aggressive warfare which has grown up within the last five years.

Mr. Schumaker, of New-York—I will say to my colleague that no hostile fleet could get into the harbor of New-York and get out of it again.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, speaking of the relative force of the Spanish and American Navies, said that Spain had 818 guns afloat and could concentrate by the last day of this month 545 guns in the Cuban waters. If it were granted that the Virginius was to be delivered up, that the American citizens in custody in Cuba were to be handed over to the United States Government, and that indemnity for the execution of those massacred was to be paid to the widows and orphans, there was yet a serious question before the country, and that was the demand of the popular heart, the demand of Christianity, the demand of humanity, that Congress should acknowledge belligerent rights to a people who had struggled so many years for their independence. As that was a question that might come before Congress immediately after the settlement of this one, it was well that the country should be in a condition for war. He did not believe that the American Navy could concentrate more than 414 guns in Cuban waters, while the Spaniards could place 545 guns there by the first of the coming year. The only way that the American Navy could be strengthened for the occasion, was by the purchase of merchantmen and by mounting them with the heavy guns which were now being made by the Navy Department. The bill before the House should appropriate a much larger sum than $4,000,000. There was no nation pretending to hold anything like an ascendency on the seas that did not have from four to eight large armor-plated vessels. The United States had none, and American naval Captains could not hold the line of battle unless they had such vessels to enter the contest. The pending bill, however, ought to pass immediately, and he only hoped that the Committee on Appropriations would, at an early day, ask for still larger appropriations for the same purpose.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, objected to a technical provision in the bill, and, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the bold ruffianism of Cuba, and of the atrocious outrages which had dishonored humanity in that island.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke in regard to the same clause, and took occasion to eulogize the Administration for its course in reference to Cuban affairs. He said that if there was anything which the President had managed well it was the negotiations with Spain. The President might have plunged the country into difficulties and perhaps have aggrandized himself at the expense of the country; but the course which he had pursued had been extremely moderate and wise.

The discussion was carried on for some time longer, and then the committee rose and reported to the House, and it was thereupon passed.

The House then, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

THE BRODERICK HOMICIDE.

THE PRISONER FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE—SENTENCE DEFERRED UNTIL TO-DAY.

The trial of Michael C. Broderick for the killing of his son, James Broderick, in August last, was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner was sworn in his own behalf, and testified that he had the knife in his hand before the quarrel took place in which James Broderick was fatally stabbed. He had ordered his son John out of the house on the previous night, and, hearing his voice that morning, he took up a bed-slat to drive him out. He struck John, and the latter closed with him. At the same time James struck him on the head with a "billy." While he was looking up watching for the "billy" he unconsciously used the knife, and did not know that he was stabbing James. Evidence was then given as to the prisoner's good character, and it was further proved that his sons pursued him into a liquor store on one occasion, one of them armed with a club and the other with a sword, and that the prisoner was rescued with difficulty. Coroner Young and one of the defendant's daughters testified that after his arrest he had a fresh scratch on his breast. Counsel for the prisoner having summed up the evidence for the defense, the District Attorney replied, claiming a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Judge Daniels then charged the jury, pointing out the nature of the indictment under which the prisoner stood arraigned. The law did not require, he said, that there should be a premeditated design in existence for any definite period of time, in order to constitute the crime of murder; but it required that there should be some thing more than a mere instantaneous determination, formed at the moment of the committal of the act. In this case the evidence did not go to prove—and this was conceded by the District Attorney—a state of facts which would, under the act of 1873, constitute murder in the first degree. Nevertheless, although the indictment was framed in a shape charging that crime, it also included the elements of homicide in its various degrees. Therefore it became necessary for them to consider whether the facts presented might not bring the prisoner within the crime of murder in the second degree. In determining upon this matter it would be for their consideration whether the deceased harbored deadly intentions against the life of the prisoner, and whether there was imminent danger of such designs being carried into execution. On the part of the prisoner it was claimed that the entire circumstances were of such a character that the prisoner was necessarily and properly impressed with the conviction that the deceased designed to take his life, or to inflict on him serious bodily harm, and that in consequence it became necessary for him to act in his own defense. This was relied upon to exonerate the prisoner from any crime included within the scope of the indictment, and if this state of facts were true, it would bring the case within what the law considers as justifiable homicide. The crimes of manslaughter in the second, third, and possibly in the fourth degree, also came within the scope of the indictment, but the only way in which the jury could come to a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree was, if they should be satisfied on the evidence that the knife used was not a dangerous weapon. The law defined manslaughter in the third degree to be the killing of another in the heat of passion with a dangerous weapon, while manslaughter in the fourth degree meant the killing in the heat of passion with any weapon. His Honor briefly reviewed the evidence, and left to the jury the determination of all questions of fact.

The foreman of the jury inquired whether it would not be necessary for them to be made acquainted with the different degrees of punishment applicable to each offense included within the scope of the indictment.

Judge Daniels replied that it was unnecessary. They had simply to find a verdict on the facts presented, regardless of the consequences which would follow on such verdict.

The jury then retired, and after a deliberation of five hours, returned into court at 7 P. M., with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Judge Daniels stated that he would pass sentence this morning, and the prisoner was then conducted to the Tombs. It was stated that the foreman of the jury was for rendering a verdict of murder in the second degree. Counsel for the prisoner expressed himself well pleased with the decision of the jury, and as the verdict leaves it to the discretion of the Judge to sentence Broderick to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years, he was in hopes the sentence would be light.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITY.

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS ENTITLED TO RELIEF.

The Committee of Nine appointed by the late Charity Conference met again yesterday, in the Reception House connected with the New-York Juvenile Asylum, on Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue. All the members of the committee were present, with Mr. Theo. Roosevelt presiding, and Prof. Joy acting as Secretary.

A letter was read from J. C. Keyser, of Pensacola, Fla., stating that 100 laboring men could be employed there. The report of the subcommittee was then read. They reported that they had had an interview with the Board of Charities and Correction, who were willing to give any assistance in their power. They promised to furnish a room for the use of the committee in the building corner of Eleventh street and Third avenue. Dr. Hall then read the following report of "Approximate Analysis of the Claimants for Relief in New-York:"

It is assumed in this paper that claims may arise at any time for aid without any reflection on the prudence or the good feeling of the claimant; that the community is bound to give really needed aid in the wisest manner, and that for the early part of this Winter, unusual liberality will be incumbent on the citizens. The object of this analysis is to prevent undue depression of feeling, by defining the precise needs, to prevent aid intended for the worthy from being diverted to the undeserving, and to limit, as far as possible, the evils inevitable to loose and unreflecting distribution of aid in exceptional conditions.

One of the benevolent societies of the City claiming knowledge of the entire field, reports 20,000 persons unworthily living, in our ordinary state of things, on well-meant but misdirected benefactions. *They* may surely be left out of account. The truest wisdom, the truest kindness to them would be to cut off the supplies, and so force them to honest labor. They cannot live for less than a dollar a day; but suppose them to subsist on half that sum, and that we could withdraw it from them, (and so send them to productive labor,) we have at once a sum of $3,650,000 set free for really deserving cases. It may be alleged that, cut off from these resources, many of these 20,000 would fall into the classes of criminals and paupers. Let that be granted, and, (not to dwell on the fact that many of them are, without doubt, criminal even now,) the Commission of Public Charities and Correction is provided with authority and funds to meet their case, as paupers, unfortunates, and criminals they fall under their care. Last year the Commissioners expended $1,206,358 85 on these classes. If it be alleged that many deserve and should receive aid who are making an honest struggle a long way on this side of absolute dependence, and whom it would be wise and right to aid in their homes, then, be it remembered, the Commissioners have the power to give out-door relief, and in point of fact did last year aid 22,782 persons.

It is known that many applicants for aid rest their claims on their recent arrival in the country and inability to obtain employment. The Commissioners of Emigration last year expended in the relief, forwarding, and employing of 54,228 such persons, $614,410 37. (This money is provided by the emigrants themselves, and is not a charge on the City.) The law empowers them to care for such persons for five years after their arrival.

Obviously, it would be the wisest and most economical course, if there appears to be want falling within the scope of those public boards, and not out of them, to put them in a position to occupy all this ground, seeing that they have machinery already in existence, and that their operations are regulated by definite law, and open to the scrutiny of all citizens.

There are many mechanics and laborers out of employment, either because employes will not satisfy their conditions, or because they cannot, with prudence, continue to pay rates which rose to their late exceptional amount, under a condition of things which has passed away, and the workmen insist on perpetuating the effects, when the causes no longer exist. On no defensible ground can it be alleged to be the province of benevolence to aid combinations, or to maintain artificial rates of wages, which, in the long run, must and ought to come within the ordinary laws of demand and supply. Though we have not now, it is possible to obtain exact information as to the numbers of such unemployed men, and we are persuaded of two things, namely, that the subtraction of them from the whole number of the unemployed would most hopefully and satisfactorily reduce this cause of anxiety; and, secondly, that when once the facts are pointed out to them, the self-respect of working men, who are also American citizens, will render it impossible to them to become public burdens from any cause over which they have control. It will be granted that even if they were misled, Christian feeling would not permit them to suffer absolute destitution. But it is to be borne in mind that over and above trades-union funds, which are represented, and have been proved to be very large, there are in the City at least forty-five mutual benefit associations, some conducted on the basis of national unity, and some of identity of occupation. These societies care for their members. The whole number of persons employed in trade industries of the City is 129,577, in ordinary circumstances, and it will be obvious to any observant person that no such proportion of these has been thrown out of employment as seriously to embarrass the community. It will probably appear from an enumeration of the other charities of the City, that to increase their number, or even their resources, would be to withdraw from three-fourths of the population the natural motives to thrift, economy, forethought, and wise provision for dependents. That such thrift is practiced by the working people can be seen by any one who reflects what proportion of the $150,000,000 in the City savings banks belongs to them; a sum the consideration of which shows the extreme improbability that three months' diminished employment could reduce to starvation any considerable proportion of our population.

Let any one form his own estimate of the balance of actual want that remains after deducting that for which the foregoing agencies provide, and set it over against the further appliances we have now to enumerate, and the result will surely tend to dissipate gloomy apprehensions. There will remain poor persons not classed as hereafter, but generally described, who come under "poor," none of the foregoing, not paupers, not criminals, not unfortunates, not recent arrivals, not depositors in savings banks, and interested in benefit societies. For these there are twenty public societies, the offices of which are easily accessible, and which are distinctively for the poor, and do not include societies afterward named. There are children, orphaned, really or virtually; but there are at least fifteen institutions for their exclusive benefit, of various religious denominations. There are thirteen orphan asylums, and as many organizations besides that cannot come under one heading.

There are aged persons, without means or friends; but there are eleven asylums for their accommodation; and there are thirteen institutions under the same name for the blind, the deaf-mutes, the poor mothers, the soldiers, the inebriates, and the lunatics.

Young and unprotected females appeal to every good feeling in our hearts, and it would be calamitous indeed if their temptations were increased by want of food and want of shelter. But there are seven associations for their advantage, and a considerable number of the thirty "Homes" provided by benevolence are adapted to take them in. It is not alleged that these are full. It is known that there is room in many of them.

Sickness creates a claim on sympathy, but the sick poor have been thought of, as appears by twenty-eight dispensaries and nearly as many hospitals.

If children are to be trained to industry, there are thirty-seven industrial schools, there are lodging-houses for both sexes, protectories of various kinds for friendless and virtuous females, and "homes" for the unhappy fallen who are willing to be helped to reform.

If we turn to specific classes, like sailors, ten societies seek their good; and if we think of specific wants, there are two societies that carry food to the sick poor and one that receives and distributes among them fruits and flowers.

In this enumeration we have not reckoned nine City missions, all of whose agents relieve want as it meets them and they have means, nor the admirable "helping hands," "employment societies," and various church and congregational agencies, all of which aid the poor, and many of which would not allow any one having a bona-fide connection with their religious communities to be in unrelieved want for five hours.

He who carefully compares these institutions for a population under a million may well feel proud of the public spirit and good feeling they represent; but he may well wonder if they ought all to be needed in a City of such commercial activity and general prosperity. Why should it be assumed that working people in a body must be in a starving condition, if regular employment be suspended for a few months, and that the death of parents must leave their children a public burden? If it be said that the wages of New-York working people are usually too low to admit of their laying by, the ready answer is found in the deposits in the savings banks; in the forty to fifty millions expended on the 7,670 licensed drinking-places of the City, and in the comparison of their incomes with those of professional men throughout the country. For, be it remembered, $3 a day will give an income about equal to the average incomes of the clergy of the United States, and it is to be feared that the legal and medical professions do not rise much above this level.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that, when we have withdrawn from view the 20,000 who eat and will not work, the legitimate wards of our public boards, the laborers who ought to be sent to their own districts, and the beneficiaries for whom the foregoing societies to the number of over 200 provide, and can provide adequately; when all deception is eliminated, and the many hands of charity reach the mouths entitled to crave aid, the number of working men in the City (out of its 188,000 adult males according to the last census) for whom the City should provide employment until the revival of confidence and activity will be much smaller than at present it might seem, and be entirely manageable.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hall's address, the Secretary was instructed to prepare circulars to be addressed to all the charitable institutions in the City, in anticipation of publishing a complete "Charity Directory" for the use of citizens.

The committee wishes it perfectly understood that the bureau was not organized to give direct relief, but for purposes of information, the idea being to give information as to the proper mode of applying charity, and where every needy person can be found. It also proposes to enforce the laws of vagrancy.

The Committee of Nine will carry on all the business of the bureau. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 4 o'clock, at the same place.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

The recent death of M. De Metz, founder of the celebrated reformatory colony for young prisoners at Mettrai, has been but little noticed by American journals, yet it will recall to many of our readers, a life of more than fifty years of self-denying labor, spent by a refined and accomplished gentleman among the young ruffians and criminals, gathered at his farm-school from every part of France.

M. De Metz was a gentleman of aristocratic family and fortune, of remarkable taste for art and of *dilettanti* luxurious pursuits, being himself something of an amateur. Under the Government of Charles X. he was appointed to the Court of Correctional Police of Paris. In this office, as Criminal Judge, he was often brought in connection with children arrested for vagrancy and theft. Many of them were so young that they were not visible from the Judge's seat, and had to be placed on a platform to be seen.

On one occasion he had to deal with eight of these childish criminals, either orphans or illegitimate and abandoned children. Thinking that the prison would be better for them than vagrancy, he sent them to jail, and then resolved to follow them up afterward. To his horror he discovered that they were becoming worse under the penalty, and that the prison in Paris was a school of iniquity.

The memory of these eight children whom he had assisted to plunge deeper in crime and wretchedness haunted his conscience. He was resolved to visit on youthful offenders the minimum punishment permitted by law.

This humane course, however, on the part of a criminal Judge was novel and liable to be misunderstood, and at length caused his removal to a higher court, where only civil cases were adjudicated. Still, however, the condition of these unhappy criminal children pressed upon the conscience of the humane Judge, and he resolved to abandon his position and devote his life and so much of his fortune as was not due to his wife and daughters to the laborious enterprise of reforming youthful criminals and vagabonds.

He prepared himself carefully for this work of humanity by visiting various foreign countries—among them the United States—and closely studying their prisons and institutions of reform. He also formed the acquaintance of M. De Tocqueville, Mrs. Fry, Wilberforce, Pestalozzi, and many others, who had given their attention to problems of this nature.

He finally conceived the idea of a farm-school or agricultural colony for these criminal children, which should embrace the (then) novel features of a division into "family groups," under close individual care and inspection, and a constant training in open air and farm labor under a military *esprit du corps* and feeling of honor. The land for the projected colony was furnished by a French nobleman, to the amount of a hundred acres adjoining his own park.

The obstacles naturally which met the devoted philanthropist in initiating his work—obstructions from the Government and from the neighboring farmers and residents—were innumerable. But his steady enthusiasm and judicious arrangements overcame them all. His scheme was founded on novel but thoroughly sound principles, and he may be said to have initiated the great reform, which has now passed into all countries, of reforming young criminals by institutions arranged somewhat on the "family system." One feature, too, of his Reformatory was peculiarly adapted to French temperaments, though perhaps not so appropriate to other races—the appeal to the sense of honor and the military spirit. His great work, however, as is usual in such reforms, depended on his personal qualities. He was filled with sympathy for these little outcasts, at the same time he was animated with righteous indignation at anything mean or cowardly or sneaking. Theft was treated as venial compared to lying, and a bold lie was held less immoral than a sneaking prevarication. Ambition, personal dignity, and courage were fostered by incessant rewards and honors. Each "family" of thirty children in their little cottage, was rewarded by honors, to their elected chief, or "eldest brother." On Sunday, the family who had earned the greatest number of good marks during the week, was allowed to carry the flag of honor. Prizes were awarded and punishments inflicted at the Sunday morning's court by M. De Metz with great solemnity. In these scenes, the Judge showed his great skill and tact in his few words to each youth.

A "restitution box" was placed near the door, and numerous objects every Sunday were placed in it by the boys, showing the practical workings of conscience.

All the teachers and subordinates are carefully trained for the work in a normal school, under the eyes of M. De Metz himself.

During these fifty years some 3,000 youthful criminals have been thus brought under the personal influence of this devoted and skillful reformer. The proportion of "successes" or permanent reforms exceed those of almost any other reform school in the world, reaching, if we recall correctly, the ratio of ninety per cent.

As farm laborers, the boys sent forth from here obtain higher wages than any along the Loire.

Tours was once saved from inundation by these lads, and their feats of daring and heroism with their fire-engines in saving chateaux and farmhouses from flames would fill volumes. Those drafted into the army have made the best soldiers, and have won no end of medals and honors—which are still displayed in the building.

In fact, these young burglars, thieves, garroters, vagrants, and outcasts from the slums of France, under the influence of one good man, have made brave, honest, and industrious men, and have helped their country and been of some use to their times.

M. De Metz, in his vigor, used to request that "he should be buried among his boys," and we suppose that his request has been faithfully complied with. His is a name which will not be read much on the scroll of fame, or the records of the great and powerful, but over his simple tombstone will fall the tears of the outcast and unbefriended, who but for him would have been plunged in crime and misery, and those who honor human devotion and self-sacrifice will not soon forget him.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer presiding. After the minutes of the previous session were approved, resolutions were adopted appropriating $10,000 for cleaning the public offices, and $9,500 to pay claims incurred for stationery, books, &c.

The Controller offered a resolution authorizing the issue of City bonds amounting to $8,310,397 55, to take up a like amount of bonds falling due in January and February, 1874. The Controller said that the issue of the bonds would not involve any increase of the debt of the City, as they were intended to redeem others. The resolution was laid over.

A communication was received from the Department of Public Works, stating that the appropriation for gas was exhausted on the 7th inst., and that it would be necessary to set apart $45,000 for the purpose. The required appropriation was made. The Mayor announced that he had received a communication from the officers of the Mount Sinai Hospital, complaining that they had no share in the appropriations recently made to charitable institutions. The Mayor said that the hospital received persons of every class and creed, and was worthy of support. The Controller said that no appropriations had been made to any of the hospitals, but he had no doubt that the institution named by the Mayor was a very worthy one.

A communication was received from Mr. Fordham Morris, relative to building a new school in the annexed district. It was laid over. A communication was also received from the Board of Health, asking $10,000 to extend their sphere of operations to Westchester County. It had a like disposition.

The Controller offered a resolution, providing for taking up the estimates of 1874, as amended and rectified by the Board of Aldermen. The resolution was adopted, after which the board adjourned. The estimates will be discussed at the next meeting.

THE OUTRAGE ON BOARD THE MATANO.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Dugan, jointly indicted with William Carroll, for the atrocious robbery on board the brig Matano, lying off the Battery, on the night of the 29th of November, the particulars of which have already been published in the TIMES, was placed on trial. Carroll, it will be remembered, was on Wednesday found guilty of the offense and sentenced to twenty years in State Prison. The testimony of the mates and steward of the brig, and of the wife of Capt. Connanton, did not materially differ from that given on the previous trial, showing that a gang of seven disguised ruffians, armed with revolvers, went on board the vessel, and having placed two of their number on guard over the mates—revolvers in hand—proceeded to the Captain's cabin. Not gaining admission immediately, a shot was fired through the door, which took effect in the Captain's leg, breaking it below the knee, from the effects of which he is still confined to the hospital. The ruffians, while the Captain lay bleeding, proceeded to ransack the vessel from stem to stern, broke open trunks and drawers, and seized jewelry and clothing valued at about $800. The robbers were not satisfied with their plunder, and demanded $4,000, which they claimed was concealed on board. Notwithstanding the screams of the Captain's wife and children, they threatened to shoot the Captain a second time, burn the ship, and throw them all overboard, including the steward, whom they dragged into the cabin, if they were not informed where the money was concealed. After searching for over an hour, the gang left the vessel. Dugan and Carroll were taken on board next day and identified by the Captain's wife as two of the men who committed the robbery. The case for the prosecution having closed, the defense called a number of witnesses, who had already testified in the trial of Carroll to prove an alibi. The further hearing of the case was postponed until to-day.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the charges preferred against District Attorney Britton, by the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, was resumed yesterday, Hon. Gilbert H. Spear presiding, and Mr. Cadwallader appearing for the people. Gen. Tracy continued to conduct the defense. The investigation of the charges founded on the election fraud cases was resumed, and a mass of testimony elicited which has already been given to the public. A certain local interest was imparted to the otherwise rather dull proceedings by a slight altercation between the counsel for the prosecution and District Attorney Britton. The charge of intoxication, which, it will be seen by the synopsis of the evidence appended Mr. Britton was at pains to make against Col. Davis, must, it is generally believed, be taken *cum grano salis*. Col. Davis, one of the leading counsel for the prosecution, is also a prominent member of the Committee of Fifty. The personal enmity existing between District Attorney Britton and Ex-District Attorney Morris, another of the counsel for the prosecution, is matter of common notoriety. The case of Campbell, charged with election frauds, was the first taken up.

Mr. Britton was questioned as to the disposition to be made of the evidence furnished him by the Committee of Seventy-five. He replied: "Nine-tenths of what they called evidence would be regarded as the merest trash in a court of justice."

Gen. Tracy—Why did you refuse to accept the assistance of counsel tendered you by the Committee of Seventy-five?

Mr. Britton—Supposing it referred to Col. Davis, I declined his services for two reasons. First, because I was present when the jury came in in the Weldon case, and Mr. Davis, in a state of intoxication, insulted Judge McCue and—

Col. Davis, (interrupting)—Mr. Commissioner, is this thing to be permitted to go on? If it is to be allowed to proceed; if the spite and malevolence of this man is to be poured out upon me in this public manner; if the door is to be thrown open, your Honor will certainly allow me to prove the falsity of these charges. I expected this. I am not surprised at this exhibition of personal animosity, but if your Honor will allow us to raise these collateral issues as to personal habits of counsel, let us make it impartial and thorough, and take the balance of the year to do it.

Gen. Tracy argued that his client should be permitted to tell why he refused to employ Col. Davis.

The Commissioner said he should not allow any attack upon the private character of counsel to go upon the records. He thought that Mr. Britton had a perfect right to say that he did not employ Col. Davis because he deemed him incompetent, but a low attack upon his character would not be allowed.

Mr. Britton said he was telling his reasons for not employing Col. Davis; he did not desire to injure any man's character needlessly; he would modify his statement; but it must be remembered that one of the charges against him was his neglect of duty in refusing to accept the assistance of counsel proffered him.

The Commissioner (with sternness)—Mr. Britton, you know how to answer properly—please do so.

Mr. Britton—I did not accept the proffered services of Col. Davis because I did not deem him a proper person to assist me, and because I thought he had sold out the Committee of Seventy-five before.

Mr. Cadwallader then continued the cross-examination of the witness. Mr. Britton said he was honestly convinced that there was no ground for conviction in the case of Dunn.

Mr. Cadwallader—How about the case of Campbell?

Mr. Britton—It was a flagrant case, and if I had the facts at the time that have been developed on this trial, I should certainly have proceeded against Campbell. But as I testified before in regard to this small-pox man, I did not give particular attention to him, because I accepted the opinion of members of the Committee of Seventy-five that there was nothing in the case.

Assistant District Attorney Callen was next called to the stand. He testified that, in his opinion, Mr. Britton used every effort to obtain the arrest and conviction of all the parties charged with election frauds against whom there was sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction. On cross-examination by Mr. Cadwallader, the witness admitted that he had no knowledge whatever of several other election fraud cases upon which the charges against Mr. Britton were founded. Levi B. Farron, Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office, testified that he had heard Mr. Britton's testimony, and that it was in the main correct. Several members of the Committee of Seventy-five were next examined, and gave evidence already published as to interviews had with Mr. Britton relative to the prosecution of the election fraud cases, after which the investigation was adjourned until to-day.

ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY.

Some time ago we published an interesting letter from St. Johnsbury, Vt., giving some particulars of the property of the St. Johnsbury Academy, which contained a few inaccuracies. The academy proper is one of the most substantial and convenient buildings of its class in the country. It is built in the Norman-Gothic style of architecture, the roof being adorned with turrets, and surmounted by a spire of 127 feet in height. The basement contains a gymnasium, store-rooms, janitor's apartments, and wash-rooms. On the first floor are located the Principal's office, four recitation-rooms, chemical laboratory, and philosophical-room. The second floor contains two class-rooms, two smaller rooms, and a chapel. On the third floor is situated the great hall, a recitation-room and a music-room. The entire building is admirably lighted and heated. Attached to the academy is the boarding-house, the club-house, where meals are served up at cheap rates, and the double structure, four-story brick edifice called South Hall, erected three years ago at an expense of $36,000. This building contains two tenements for teachers and forty-five rooms for students, which are furnished and rented at moderate rates. The cost of the academy, not including the furnishing of the gymnasium, is about $51,000, and the expenditure on the buildings and furnishing of the institution, $103,000. During its earlier years the funds necessary to sustain the academy were supplied by the members of the firm of E. T. Fairbanks & Co., who have always taken a deep interest in its welfare, and since 1866 all expenses have been defrayed by Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks. The institution furnishes the means for a broad and thorough culture, but much yet remains to be accomplished, and the endowments should be made amply sufficient to meet all future wants of the school.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Warren, charged with snatching a pocket-book from Mlle. Anna Marat, and Edward Watkins, colored, charged with snatching a pocket-book from Louisa J. Warner, pleaded guilty, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for three months.... Two youthful criminals named John Dugan and Martin Moran, charged with burglary on the premises of John W. Hart, at No. 169 Washington street, on the 22d November, were found guilty, and each sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... An Italian named Genaro Copertino, charged with stabbing another Italian named Miguel Tusso, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.... Henry Wilmot, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Edward R. Hillier pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year and six months. .... Daniel Murphy, indicted for grand larceny, who was, a few weeks since, tried on a charge of robbery in mistake for another prisoner of the same name to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance, was discharged, the complainant against him not appearing.... Mary Ann Costello, charged with stealing a watch and chain from August Wyman, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... John Woods was placed on trial charged with the larceny of a show-case containing fourteen pairs of boots and some lasts, the property of Thos. McGuire, No. 397 Broadway. On hearing the charge against him the prisoner announced that he was not the John Woods named in the indictment, having been indicted for stealing a watch. The prisoner was sent back to the Tombs, and the correct John Woods brought to the bar. He pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MARSHAL TOPLANYI.

The defense in the case of Marshal Toplanyi, of the Marine Court, was opened yesterday before Col. Farrell, the Mayor's Private Secretary. It will be remembered that the Marshal was charged by Dr. Wells with disorderly conduct at his house while making a levy upon his furniture to satisfy an execution, and with obtaining his watch from him by means of threats and intimidation. Mr. Toplanyi testified that the complainant voluntarily gave him his watch, so as to exempt other articles from seizure, and that he did not act in a violent manner or in any way unbecoming an officer. He denied the statement that he attempted to destroy the furniture of Mr. Wells. The Marshal's evidence was corroborated by two additional witnesses—John T. Williams and Hubert Capitaine—and evidence as to his good character was present. The Mayor will probably render a decision in a few days.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2. SAMSON—Signor Salvini, Signora Piamonti. Evening—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. Wallack, Miss K. Rogers. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30—ALIXE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DIANE—IMPERSONATIONS—The Lingards. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS.—Mr. Charles Fechter. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Adams. Matinée at 2—ENOCH ARDEN.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE WIFE AND THE JACOBITE. Matinée at 2.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 1:30—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom. Evening—SYMPHONY CONCERT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Wendell Phillips: "Glances Abroad."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

If Mr. S. S. Cox desired to commemorate his return to Congress by getting himself into hot water all round without loss of time, we may fairly congratulate him upon his success. He must have been perfectly happy during the last fortnight. He seems to have quarreled with everybody, and everybody has quarreled with him. His back-pay speech brought him into trouble, and yesterday he brought another hornets' nest about his ears by calling the House pusillanimous, and declaring that it had not courage to attack a mouse. This brought down upon him Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, who is a very awkward customer to tackle. We recommend Mr. Cox to give him a wide berth in future. Gen. Hawley took up the subject in a very manly spirit, as he does most subjects, being himself not only one of the most plucky of men, but a very shrewd and discerning politician. Mr. Cox is making a mess of it, and we hope he will cool down during the Christmas holidays. Fasting and vigil, a few moral reflections, with copious applications of cold water to the head, sometimes produce good results in such cases. There is good stuff in Mr. Cox, and he ought not to throw it away.

The question which led to the "squelching" of Mr. Cox yesterday was that on the additional sum demanded for the navy. The debate generally was conducted in an excellent spirit. The House seemed to feel that the navy ought to be placed in something like a decent condition, and it recognized the fact that this could not be done without money. It is a very poor economy to allow our ships of war to rot at the wharves—and this is the condition of many of them, would have been the condition of all of them, but for the great energy and foresight displayed by Secretary Robeson. He took the chances of being abused for incurring the necessary expenditure, and acted as a man placed in a post of great responsibility ought always to act—that is, he did what was clearly his duty, without getting scared about the probable consequences. It is satisfactory, for the sake of the public service, to find that the House supported him. It has granted the appropriation he asked for—or, at least, four-fifths of it. Incidentally, general approval was expressed of the course taken by the Government throughout the *Virginius* difficulty, and we are especially glad to find that an influential and able Democrat—Mr. Beck, of Kentucky—put aside purely partisan warfare, and made the following remarks:

"He said that if there was anything which the President had managed well, it was the negotiations with Spain. The President might have plunged the country into difficulties, and perhaps have aggrandized himself at the expense of the country; but the course which he had pursued had been extremely moderate and wise."

Upon the whole, this debate is very creditable to the common sense of the House, and leads us to expect much good work from it during the remainder of the session.

Thus far, in our opinion, the discussions in Congress have been above the average in ability and interest, and do not encourage the theory that the legislative branch of the Government has all gone to the dogs. The Senate has not had time to do much, but it has forwarded some practical business, and the raging "investigators" have stood out of the way—two very good things. In the House there have been some very good debates. There has been some "chaff," of course—so large a body of men, working for many hours together in a vile atmosphere, must be allowed to have their little joke now and then. Even this mild amusement seems to have revealed the existence of two new humorists, Mr. Crocker, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky. We are afraid their fun is not improved by the double process of condensation and reporting by telegraph, but even as thus scarified, it will pass muster. Mr. Hale of Maine, Gen. Hawley, Mr. Beck of Kentucky, Mr. Dawes, and some other members who have spoken, have proved that there will be no lack of good, hard, practical sense in the House. We confess that our hopes of this Congress are growing stronger every day, and it would not surprise us if it made a brilliant record for itself, as it might very easily do.

We observe that some of the papers in this State are making a curious "run" upon Judge Davis—the cry against him comes up first from here, then from there, and always from some quarter where a Tweedite is, or is supposed to be, hiding. It looks strange—perhaps those letters which Tweed wrote just before he went to the Penitentiary are bearing fruit? He threatened many of the men who had been mixed up in his little transactions that if he remained on Blackwell's Island, he would not be long alone. There is an old-fashioned proverb that says a "nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse." Has the nod produced its results? One of the latest digs at Judge Davis comes from an Auburn paper. There is a Senator thereabouts who was accused once of knowing more of Tweed than was good for his moral health. Suppose—we only suppose—that Senator suggested the attack on Judge Davis. Would it not have what, for once, we may call a very "fishy" appearance?

The action reached by the House of Representatives yesterday, in regard to the Salary bill, promises a conclusion to a long debate. The House instructed the special committee to report a bill giving members the same average pay they had in the Forty-first Congress, and reducing all other salaries advanced last session, as far as that could be done constitutionally. This is substantially what is wanted, and we presume the bill will pass. But if the measure includes an attempt to tinker the salaries of the President after the present term, and of the Justices who may hereafter be appointed, it should be modified. Congress will do very well if it gets its own pay into shape.

We are informed that the steamer *Ohio* from Philadelphia to Liverpool, on her last trip took out 1,200 car-wheels. This, of course, is as yet a comparatively isolated case, but it has some significance. American car-wheels are acknowledged by some English makers to be of superior character, their excellence being attributed to the peculiar method of manufacture, involving the use of charcoal iron. The shipment reported on the *Ohio* is, however, a very large one relative to the export of this article, which was 2,317 wheels in 1871, 4,760 in 1872, and 7,515 in 1873.

In Passaic, the other day, a new house fell down and killed two men. On Wednesday afternoon, in Newark, the accident was repeated, missing only by a little as fatal a result. A house in course of erection was toppled over by a gust of wind, carrying down half a dozen workmen, who luckily escaped with slight bruises. The two incidents together suggest the propriety of looking into the quality of New-Jersey architecture. Hitherto the towns in the northern part of that thriving State have been favorite places of residence, and many New-York business men have carried thither their household gods. But if the accommodations for those divinities are to remain so remarkably unsteady, they will be likely to seek for them a securer refuge. It is bad enough to have one's house upset every now and then by an earthquake. To have it thrown over, like a house of cards, by a puff of wind, is a little too much for human nature.

The Bureau of Charity is already doing good work in mapping out the field of charitable relief, and showing how easy it is to overrate the extent of that field. Dr. Hall's admirable analysis of the subject ought to be read by everybody desirous of giving aid in the quarter where it can do most good. The conclusion of that report may be fairly contrasted with the decidedly exaggerated statements of the existing distress put forward at the Cooper Institute meeting. Deducting "the 20,000 who eat and will not work, the legitimate wards of our public boards, the laborers who ought to be sent to their own districts, and the beneficiaries for whom 200 existing charitable societies adequately provide, the number of working men for whom the City should provide employment until the revival of confidence and activity is much smaller than at present seems, and is entirely manageable." The forthcoming *Charitable Directory*, to be prepared by the bureau, will probably contain such details as will place these general statements beyond dispute.

The *Virginius* and the survivors of the crew and passengers have either been given up, or will be surrendered without further delay. Gen. Jovellar declares his confidence in his ability to carry out all the conditions exacted by our Government and ordered by his own. Now what new war would the *Herald* like to get up? Cannot it manage to get one of its "Commissioners" seized, and demand a war for his liberation? Everybody would be delighted to incur the cost in blood and treasure of a foreign war, for the sake of rescuing one of the "Paddies" who call themselves *Herald* Commissioners.

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND.

It would be a waste of time to reason with the handful of fanatics, agitators, and adventurers who took advantage of the distress of the working classes of this City to impose upon them as solid economic truth the windy stuff retailed at Thursday night's meeting. Those among them who are sincerely honest in their attachment to crazy socialistic theories are as much beyond the reach of argument, as the designing and self-interested of their number are indifferent to it. We could certainly do no worse service to the interests of the working people themselves than to assume that the platform of a genuine popular movement was laid down at the gathering in the Cooper Institute. Once let the manufacturing firms of the City feel assured that the men who occupied the platform on Thursday night are fair samples of those whom the people are resolved to place in positions where they can influence either local or state legislation, and there will be a pretty general removal of capital and machinery to places where the political and social equities are held in greater respect. Once let it be understood by those who invest in City securities, that the Treasury is to be placed every year at the mercy of all the unemployed laborers who can be crowded within our Municipal limits, and our bonds will be severely let alone by the prudent class who form their chief subscribers; and the last state of the disinterested patriots who resolved to send in their board bills to the Controller will be worse than the first.

It does not appear to have struck the orators of Thursday night's meeting that capital is just as free as labor to go elsewhere, the moment it is oppressed. Nor do they seem to have grasped the obvious truth that not only a part of but all the laboring men and women of this City would be at this moment on the brink of starvation had no individual in New-York owned more than their fancy limit of $300,000. Scores of employers have spent during the last few months double and treble this sum on work which was not ordered, and on wages which they will certainly get back as times grow better, but which, under the resolutions of Thursday's meeting, could not have been paid at all. In fact, as we intimated yesterday, the crudeness of the theories ventilated by the self-styled leaders of the working men carries with it their own antidote, while the character and antecedents of a number of these leaders must inevitably prevent people from being very far misled by them. Sham working men are a kind of product that real working men are the first to see through. Men who take to popular agitation as a substitute for earning money at the trade they profess, or as the only choice left them after being turned out of sinecure positions in the City Government, cannot, without underrating the average common sense of the people, be considered very dangerous to the stability of the commonwealth.

But it is certainly no fault of the agitators themselves if their influence is likely to be rather contemptible than formidable. Apart from their swaggering pretension to speak in the name of the people, which is simply ludicrous, their attempt to draw a broad line of distinction between the interests of a republican government, and the people whose agent and creation that Government is, belongs to the most pernicious order of demagogism. The idea that the administrative machine, which we call a Government, has incurred "a sacred obligation" to feed, clothe, and sustain any individual citizen who requires such aid, is one of those imported fallacies that only needs to be stated to supply its own refutation in a democratic republic. To get such an idea into the heads of any considerable body of the people would be the quickest way to prepare the downfall of republican institutions. The moment that the citizen is resolved to forget that he is an element in the Government, and to demand, instead of the free play of popular institutions, the craven security of "paternal" rule, that moment the Republic has to face its most serious danger. Imperialism can never come by the ambition of any one man, as the asinine twaddle of a silly newspaper helped to remind people lately. But were it conceivable that any considerable body of this people might take up the old Roman cry of *panem et circenses*, or be deluded like the workmen of Paris by the subsidies of another Haussmann, we should at least be in presence of such conditions as rendered possible the existence of Augustus Cæsar and Napoleon III.

Fortunately, the agitation started with so much noise the other evening, will find correctives enough in its own inherent weakness, and in the strength of the social and political institutions against which it is directed, to place it shortly beyond the pale of serious discussion. It is to be hoped that it will not have the effect of discouraging the philanthropic labors of those who are trying by reasonable methods to alleviate the distress which is all too palpable, and to enlarge the field of labor, which, for the man honestly desiring work, is still painfully restricted. It is to be hoped, further, that the revolutionary measures gravely sanctioned by the speakers of Thursday night, may not blunt the popular apprehension of the necessity for various administrative reforms, both in local and national affairs, which can be accomplished without tearing up the Constitution or upsetting society.

NEW TAXES.

It is becoming quite evident that Congress will be required to raise more money than the present income of the Government supplies, and the method which shall be adopted for that purpose must shortly be determined. We do not suppose that the country desires or expects a resort to any method but one—increased taxation. It is not conceivable that a deficiency in the revenues, required to meet our ordinary annual expenditures, could be met by borrowing without inflicting substantial discredit upon the country. It will be remembered that more than one-third of our present expenses is raised for interest on the public debt, and to borrow money to meet annual expenses is, in part, to borrow money to pay interest with—a disgraceful and disastrous expedient. It has been suggested that the deficiency in the revenue be met by the issue of an additional amount of legal-tender notes. This is the worst kind of borrowing. It is borrowing by a forced loan, and is one of those expedients which nothing but extreme necessity has ever compelled, or ought ever to suggest.

Doubtless the country will be agreed that the best method is taxation. This is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose views on the subject are entitled to respect. A dispatch from Washington this morning states that the Secretary has proposed to the Committee on Ways and Means the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, and that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—an officer of unusual carefulness and intelligence—has recommended the increase of several taxes in his department. The following is a summary of the recommendations and of the amounts which it is estimated would come into the Treasury if they were adopted:

Tax on tea and coffee	$20,000,000
Distilled spirits, ten cents per gallon additional	7,000,000
Tobacco, four cents per pound additional	4,000,000
Illuminating gas	2,500,000
Gross receipts of railroads	6,000,000
Gross receipts of steam-boats	600,000
Insurance companies	1,300,000
Telegraph receipts	250,000
Total	$41,650,000

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue also suggests, if necessary, the reinstatement of the stamp taxes in Schedule B, which include stamps on all legal instruments, deeds, and mortgages, from which he thinks ten millions more can be obtained. From all these sources, it will be seen, an increased revenue is contemplated of some $50,000,000. This amount is more than is likely to be required. The excess of ordinary expenses over ordinary income for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is estimated at about $7,000,000 ($6,865,085 97.) The excess for the remaining three quarters is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at $13,530,000. The excess of expenditures in the first quarter of the current year was met in part by the use of the proceeds of the premium on the sales of coin, and in part by the use of cash remaining in the Treasury. The immediate and estimated deficiency to be provided for, therefore, is the $13,530,000 accruing during the last three quarters of the year. It does not appear from the figures of the Secretary that the estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, include the Sinking Fund, which is about $30,000,000 annually. The exact amount of the deficiency to be provided for cannot now be determined. It will depend on the way in which the condition of business affects the revenues. This has been partly allowed for in the estimates, but obviously it is an element difficult, if not impossible, to calculate with precision.

The suggestions of the Secretary and Commissioner are, on the whole, reasonable. Tea and coffee are, in the case of nearly all those who use them, luxuries; spirits and tobacco are so almost without exception. These are articles, therefore, which can properly be taxed as heavily as they will bear, *i. e.*, stopping short only at the point that taxation so increases the inducement to fraud as to interfere with its collection. We were opposed, at the time, to the abolition of the taxes on tea and coffee, which yielded a considerable income at a slight cost of collection, and imposed a burden very evenly distributed, and one that could be borne with comparative ease by all. The taxes on spirits and tobacco are still more clearly of this character. We see no reason why these should not be resorted to, since an increase of the revenue has become necessary. It will do no harm to anybody to have whisky heavily taxed.

HEARING THEMSELVES TALK.

Congressmen are getting into the full tide of speech-making. Some of their speeches are designed for the purpose for which men in their position might, by unsophisticated persons, be supposed generally to speak—namely, to throw some light upon the matter under consideration. But this class of speeches usually constitutes a curiously small part of Congressional eloquence. Of the remainder, a good deal consists of remarks on the personal history and character of the speaker himself, or his opponents, showing the vacillations and inconsistency of the latter, or the uniform and unvarying consistency of the former. Still more is occupied with oratory meant simply to be printed, in order to let the individual's constituents know what a great and patriotic man they have sent to the National Legislature. But a greater aggregate of speaking than is produced by any of these causes, or perhaps all of them put together, can be accounted for in no other way than as the result of a simple fondness on the part of the speaker for hearing himself talk.

The delight which is imparted by the sound of an individual's own voice is by no means confined to members of Congress, or public men of any kind. In fact, instances occasionally occur which would seem to indicate that even the adjective "public," as we have just now employed it, is in some degree superfluous. But without discussing this last point, it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that to many, if not the majority of men, the most pleasant sounds which they hear are generally those which come from nearest home. In ordinary life this instinctive fondness for talking, although frequently very tiresome to the auditors, is, on the whole, of inestimable value in domestic and social intercourse. If people never talked except when they saw some definite reason for doing so, the intense and monotonous dullness of such a state of affairs would be far worse than all the annoyance now produced by being bored by the persistent talk of persons who have nothing to say. And, apart from this consideration, even the most prosy and persevering talkers seldom have an opportunity of occupying, on any one occasion, the time of more than one individual, or, at most, two or three. But a member of Congress, in order to hear himself talk, often takes up the time not only of the whole Senate or House of Representatives, but frequently, in a very important sense, the time of the whole nation. If in the Board of Directors of one of our principal banks, a large manufacturing company, or a great railroad, where action requiring extreme care and earnest consultation was needed, men with really nothing of any consequence to advance should take that opportunity to entertain themselves, like a canary bird, with the sound of their own voice, it would, at the very least, be regarded by the others present as a most unwarrantable intrusion upon their time. What would be thought by the stockholders if business affecting the principal interests of the corporation should be seriously delayed, in order to enable some of the members of the board thus to hear the music of their own eloquence? If there is anything that renders such conduct less mischievous or less culpable in Congressmen than it would be in the Directors of a corporation, we must confess ourselves at a loss to imagine what it is.

Public speaking as an amusement is, doubtless, one of the most agreeable and exciting forms of recreation. The sensations of some of our members of Congress, especially some of the Western men when they are in the midst of the thunder and glory of their peroration, must, we should imagine, be among the most exhilarating of all sublunary emotions. Nor is this species of amusement, in itself considered, one in which there is necessarily any harm. Sometimes, it is true, there is mischief in it; but in most cases it does not hit anybody nor anything in particular, and even where it does hit, there is frequently not force enough in it to do much damage. Indeed, to be perfectly candid on the subject, there is a pretty large class of our Congressional orators who slightly remind us of the individuals that were firing at a mark, when a backwoodsman came along and offered to hold the target, provided they would faithfully promise to aim directly at it. He justly thought he would not be in the least danger. But some of the most innocent methods of recreation are exceedingly expensive, and the oratory of which we are speaking is unfortunately one of them. The cost of our Congress, especially at the present rates of pay, is no small matter. It is certainly not unreasonable for the nation to ask that at these rates we should have less useless and meaningless speech-making, and more earnest and thoughtful attention to the business for which our Senators and Representatives are sent to Washington. Let us, indeed, by all means, have speeches when they are needed. Let us have debate, whenever debate will throw any new light on important subjects. But after making the most liberal possible allowance for necessary defects and unavoidable superfluities, there is a great deal of our Congressional eloquence which no one could, with any show of reason, pretend was such as would either present substantial arguments, or furnish valuable information.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S FEES.

Before taking final leave of the Sheriff's office, we are not at all surprised that M. T. Brennan should make an effort to grasp as much of the public money as possible to console him in a retirement from public life that promises to be permanent. Mr. Brennan's first step of consequence from fireman and commander of a chowder guard in the Sixth Ward, was obtained through his appointment as Captain of Police. He then "rose" to the bench of the Tombs Police Court, later on to the Controller's office, and finally to the "fattest" place in the gift of Tammany. Having come to the very natural conclusion that the chances were against his being selected to fill any more County offices, he resolved to squeeze as much as possible out of the last, and let the future take care of itself. With this intention firmly fixed, Mr. Brennan gathered around him a corps of deputies, the like of which had probably never been seen before. Of these deputies, for the present, it will be enough to say that they were fully as unscrupulous as their chief. To fall into their hands was about as safe as to fall into a den of mountain thieves. One of the prettiest of Mr. Brennan's moves was to try and have his clerks paid out of the public Treasury, as are the clerks of the Finance and other departments of the City Government. His account for the "handling" of prisoners was a model in its way. The law permitted a charge of fifty cents for each *commitment*. To construe the meaning of the statute to be for every *arrest* was a mere trifle for Mr. Brennan. As a result of his construction of the law, instead of fifty cents, he actually obtained from the County of New-York $1 50 per commitment, or three times the sum he would have been entitled to under the *old* construction of the law. In 1871 he increased his fees in this way from $25,733 to $77,310 50, thus making a clear additional overcharge of $51,567 50. His *regular* quarterly fees for services during the same period were $73,302 01. The whole amount *paid* to him during the year was $150,612 51.

In January, 1872, there were 2,236 *commitments*. At the legal rate of fifty cents each, this would come to $1,118. There were 11,095 *arrests*, and Mr. Brennan, by charging fifty cents for each, made his bill $5,547 50, instead of $1,118—fraudulent overcharge, $4,429 50. In February, of the same year, by the same system of reckoning, he extracted from the County $4,113, and in the month following, $4,413. For the quarter ending March 31, 1872, his bill for conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison, was $9,847 25, or $1 75 each for 5,627 prisoners. This item was carefully investigated by a Times reporter, who found that instead of 5,627 prisoners, only 340 had been sentenced to the Penitentiary from the Special and General Sessions. Taking 340 as the number, it will be seen that Mr. Brennan charged $28 97 each for the work of removal, instead of $1 75, thus making an overcharge of $9,252 25.

That Mr. Brennan made these overcharges with a full knowledge of what he was doing, there can be no doubt whatever. If any doubt existed, it would be removed by his action after the Reform meeting of November, 1871. The items of his account for 1871, copied from the Supervisors' books, were as follows: January, $6,744; February, $6,673 50; March, $6,863 50; April, $6,802; May, $6,842; June, $6,615; July, $6,677 50; August, $6,679 50; September, $6,702; October, $6,298; *November*, $5,077 50; *December*, $5,305 50. Total, $77,310 50. The reduction made for November and December was the direct result of the check given to the Tammany thieves at the polls. Had Edward J. Shandley been elected Register, and Ledwith Judge of the Supreme Court, does anybody suppose that Mr. Brennan would have thrown off a thousand dollars from one item of his monthly account? We should think not. During the first nine months of 1872, Mr. Brennan, it appears, made up his accounts on the plan—slightly amended, perhaps—of 1871, and, as we have already shown, he continued to bring the County in his debtor for the removal of prisoners that had never been convicted. While his friend "Slippery Dick" Connolly held the purse-strings, he, of course, had no difficulty in obtaining whatever he asked, but with Connolly's successor he has not found it so easy to get along.

It seems that at present there is a small matter of $50,000, or over, in dispute between himself and Controller Green, for fees in connection with the *arrest* and removal of prisoners during the first nine months of 1872. To a man going out of office $50,000 may be useful, and Mr. Brennan having noticed how well others of his own kidney have fared in the mandamus business, resolved to try his luck also. On Wednesday a motion was made in his behalf before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of mandamus to compel the County Auditor to audit his claim for the amount referred to. The Finance Department was prepared for the motion so well that it was deemed necessary to ask for time in order to submit counter affidavits. The case comes up again on Monday, and we shall be very much astonished if Mr. Brennan succeeds in disproving what is alleged against him in the answer of the Finance Department.

THE DRAMATIC LOGAN.

That amiable spirit which leads so many to deride their best friends, is fond of pooh-poohing the present as an age of pushing mediocrity wherein true genius is neglected and contemned. This is a mistake. True genius now and always fails of proper recognition only by failing to make itself known. If Shakespeare, for example, lacked appreciation in his own time, it was because he neglected to advertise his greatness, and to let people know how much there was in him to admire. Of such an error, Mr. Dion Boucicault at least is determined not to be guilty. On Thursday, in a published manifesto, he gave precise notice of the valuation at which he is to be assessed, so that hereafter nobody will have an excuse for misconceiving or underrating him. He is not to be held up to the admiration of the present and the envy of future ages merely as the most brilliant, or the most fertile, or the most taking, or the most anything else dramatist of his time. This might satisfy ordinary men. But Mr. Boucicault is not an ordinary man, and when he tells us with calm severity that "he happens to be the only dramatist living whom the English-speaking world *have* been pleased to accept as capable of writing legitimate comedies that have been ranged among the standard dramas of the past," he evidently speaks from profound conviction and knowledge of the subject.

To superficial observers this might seem like egotism and vanity. But, as Mr. Boucicault indulgently explains in another part of his remarkable letter, it is not. "There would be," he says mildly but firmly, "egotism and vanity in the assumption that I alone am the person capable of undertaking this task, if there were any other individual living who could be associated with me in it. Unfortunately there is not. It may be," he adds with a touch of real pathos, "a lamentable fact—but it so happens." Indeed, as he goes on, the contemplation of his loneliness quite oppresses him. "I am alone," he says sadly. "It is not a merit to be alone; it is an accident. The 75,000,000 people speaking our language have not furnished me during the last thirty years with a companion."

That must be a hard-hearted reader who does not at this point pause to wipe away a tear. Remembrances of Logan, and of Marius sitting in the ruins of Carthage crowd upon his mind, and with his handkerchief pressed to his eyes, he waves to Mr. Boucicault his sobbing and speechless sympathy. Indeed, we know of no reason why Mr. Boucicault, sitting alone in this vast, unbroken dramatic solitude, amid the ruins of "distinguished French dramatists," with no companionship but his own seven or eight hundred plays, is not as worthy of sympathy as either Marius or Logan. He gazes despairingly about the dreary horizon, and can discern no approaching help in "the task of furnishing a succession of five-act comedies and plays to constitute a modern drama of this day." A faint mirage of "American society-comedy" or "Drama of contemporaneous human interest" may for awhile arouse his eagerness, but presently it melts into thin air, and leaves him to the agony of "producing three five-act plays during this month." Think of it! Thirty-six five-act plays in a year! Will there be any one left to mourn for Logan-Boucicault?

It is true he afterward cools our pity by the admission that "some of these plays are to be produced in collaboration with fellow-laborers, not furtively, but openly,"—a promise which appears to conflict with the previous statement that "there is no living individual who can be associated with him." But, with all deductions, there is enough in the prospect to excite genuine compassion and admiration—how much, Mr. Boucicault, "wrapped in the solitude of his own originality," may never know. Perhaps, indeed, it would pain him to know, for his letter shows no less of the modesty than of the frankness of genius. He confesses his superiority, indeed, but he does not boast of it. Indeed, he rather apologizes for it, and it is evident that he would be less superior if other dramatists would allow him. This union of perfect sincerity with no trace of arrogance is a rare and beautiful combination of which Mr. Charles Reade is the only other shining exemplar. Even he is less frank than Mr. Boucicault, for he has never asserted, what he undoubtedly believes himself to be, "the only living novelist." Now that we know what Mr. Boucicault is—the "only original Jacobs," so to speak, the sceptred hermit of the legitimate drama—let us hasten to do him proper homage. Let all the other theatres but that where his last five-act play, furtively collaborated or openly original, is for the moment raging, be closed. And since there are persons who will say, perhaps, that although all that Mr. Boucicault says be true, it would have come with a better grace from another, let it be widely known as we know from his letter, that all such persons are "bilious" and worthy of punishment. Let them be condemned to hear an eternal succession of Mr. Boucicault's new five-act plays, beginning with "Led Astray," and ending with, let us say, "The Crack of Doom."

OBITUARY.

HON. JAMES W. JOHNSTON.

A cable dispatch was received at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, announcing the death in England of Hon. James W. Johnston, late Equity Judge for Nova Scotia, and for many years the leader of the Conservative Party in that Province. He was a man of great ability, and was much respected. He was appointed Lieutenant Governor after Mr. Howe's death, but, through ill health, was unable to accept the office.

HON. JONATHAN B. WINN.

Hon. Jonathan B. Winn, a member of the council of the Governor of Massachusetts, died yesterday at his residence in Woburn.

COL. F. FRANK MILLER.

Col. F. Frank Miller died at Portland, Me., yesterday. He was Mayor of New-Orleans, and afterward Assistant Adjutant General of Virginia and North Carolina under Butler.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—A large number of canal-boats are arriving to-day. Orders have been issued to start them along the line as far West as Utica. It is raining here to-day and the weather is warm.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Auditor Dayton:

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 12.

We are moving a few boats with great difficulty. The ice between here and Port Jackson in some places is more than one foot thick. The weather is favorable.

A. BARKLEY.

WASHINGTON.

DISCOMFORTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In a recent dispatch from Minister Washburne it was stated that naturalized citizens, born in France, who return to the place of their birth, are sometimes subjected to great inconvenience, trouble, and expense. He says that the French laws are well defined upon the subject, and that he has no fault to find with the manner in which they are applied. When it is proved before a civil court that the party has lost his quality of French citizenship he cannot serve in the French Army, and when it is shown that he has lost his quality for over three years he cannot be punished for "*insoumission*;" but, pending the trial and decision of the court, the party may be imprisoned. This is not always done. He is often released on bail; but, under all circumstances, he must employ counsel, and is put to great inconvenience and expense. These cases are of almost monthly occurrence.

REAR ADMIRAL JENKINS' SUCCESSOR.

Commodore William Reynolds, United States Navy, will be nominated to the Senate to be Rear Admiral in the place of Thornton A. Jenkins, who was retired to-day.

TREASURER SPINNER'S HEALTH.

Gen. Spinner is still suffering from sickness, and will probably leave here in a few days for Florida.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $879,709; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,150,000; coin, $85,469,504; including coin certificates, $31,653,400; outstanding legal tenders, $373,190,518.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Samuel L. Tredwell, of New-York, is in Washington consulting with members of the Congressional delegation of that State as to the propriety of moving for an investigation of the affairs of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad—sometimes called the Pomeroy Subsidy Hood.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The annual session of the National Council of the Union League of America will be held at Union League Hall, Washington, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at noon. The National Executive Committee will meet at Willard's Hotel at 11 A. M. of the same day.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning gave a hearing to delegations from New-York and New-England, who argued in favor of the repeal of the present tax on savings bank deposits.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, by a vote of 6 to 4, agreed to report a bill repealing the Bankruptcy law, with a proviso guarding pending suits and rights.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Dec. 6 were as follows:

New-York	$1,310,143
Boston	260,875
Philadelphia	179,398
Baltimore	122,817
Total	$1,873,233

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Sergt. Frederick Meyer, of the Signal Service, left here to establish a signal station at Albany, N. Y. Sergt. Meyer was one of the Polaris crew, returning with the Tyson party.

PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, while urging economy upon Congress, said: Should there not be a revival of business at an early day, and an increase in the receipts over those of the past two and a half months, additional means would be required to meet expenses. Should such be the case, he would recommend additional taxation, judiciously laid, so as to be the least burdensome upon the people and business of the country, rather than a resort to borrowing money and increasing the public debt. The Secretary said this morning the public debt would be largely increased, although it was now too early to approximate to the amount. He has written a letter to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee recommending and inclosing a bill for that purpose. The Secretary recommends the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, which will yield about $20,000,000 per annum. He also inclosed a letter to him from Commissioner Douglass, making the following recommendations: An increased tax of ten cents per gallon on distilled spirits, which would yield $7,000,000 annually; four cents additional per pound on tobacco, which would yield $4,000,000; on illuminating gas, $2,500,000; on gross receipts of railroads from passengers and freight, $6,000,000; on steam-boat gross receipts from passengers and freight, $600,000; on insurance companies, $1,300,000; on telegraph receipts, $250,000, making in the aggregate, $22,150,000, and on express companies' receipts, $500,000. This, with the tax on tea and coffee, would make over $42,000,000. The Commissioner says if more revenue is wanted it could be obtained to the extent of $10,000,000 by restoring the taxes formerly in schedule B, which includes stamps on all legal instruments, deeds, mortgages, &c., thus making additional receipts of over $32,000,000 from internal revenue sources.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The performance of "Sullivan," already given by Signor Salvini in this City, was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening. While it is not so striking an effort as the tragic personations of the Italian actor, his portrayal of *David Garrick* is full of tenderness and grace; and, in at least one passage of the piece—that in which the player feigns intoxication for the purpose of silencing in *Zelia's* heart the love his stage-achievements have awakened in it—Signor Salvini shows himself a comedian of great *finesse* and resource. "Sullivan" is without doubt one of the plays in which the tragedian's fellow-artists appear to most advantage: Signora Piamonti is always conspicuous for exceeding earnestness and intelligence, and for decided variety in her art, but Signor Alessandro Salvini, (*Thomas Robertson*,) Signor Casali, (*Federico*,) and several of the minor members of the company are seen here in a particularly favorable light. "Samson," the impression of which, Wednesday, was even greater than that wrought by "Othello," is to be done at the matinée to-day.

TO-NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The second Philharmonic concert of the present season may be attended at the Academy of Music this evening. The programme to be interpreted is as follows:

Symphony—"Italian," in A major, Op. 90	Mendelssohn
Scena ed Aria—From "Der Freischütz" Mme. Gulager.	Weber
Overture—"Leonore," No. 2	Beethoven
Cavatina—"Ma la sola," "Beatrice di Tenda." Mme. Gulager.	Bellini
Symphony—No. 1, F major, (first time.)	Rubinstein

SENATOR'S MITCHELL'S NAME.

Senator Mitchell's change of name is making more trouble for him in Oregon, as appears from the following paragraph in the Portland *News* of Nov. 28: "The Hipple-Mitchell medley has finally got into court, to the annoyance and perplexity of lawyers and Judges. In the Circuit Court of the State for the County of Polk, now in session, there is a suit of foreclosure pending, wherein J. H. Mitchell and J. N. Dolph are plaintiffs and Ezra Scovill, Harlow Barry, *et al.*, are defendants. And now come the defendants and file their plea in abatement, on the ground that there has been a misjoinder of parties plaintiff. They make the point, in short, that there is not any such a man as J. H. Mitchell, and they therefore decline to defend in a suit brought by this mythical personage. The argument of the matter will come up before Judge Bonham, at Dallas, next Monday, and in the meantime the attorney for the defendants is in this city procuring transcripts of the unheard-of, unauthorized, and farcical proceedings, had last Summer in the Multnomah County Court, for the purpose of adjudging that the man's name was what he said it was. The features in this suit are rare."

COUNTERFEIT $50 BILLS.

Chicago is being troubled by the free circulation of counterfeit $50 Treasury notes, so skillfully executed as to deceive almost any person not thoroughly posted in such matters, and even the best judges, unless they scrutinize the notes very carefully. The *Journal* says that as a general rule these bills are palmed off on unwary shop-keepers by scamps who make small purchases of goods, offer the bogus fifties in payment therefor, receive a few good dollars by way of "change," and then quickly vanish. As the transactions usually occur in the night, the victims of such rascality do not discover the swindle until the following day, and then they are unable to find any clew to the perpetrators. Several of these spurious notes are in the hands of United States Commissioner Hoyne.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A PROTEST FROM HENRY C. BOWEN.

THE DOCUMENT PLACED ON THE MINUTES—HENRY WARD BEECHER'S REMARKS—CHURCH STATISTICS.

At the regular Friday prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church last evening, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, before the business meeting was organized, made brief allusion to this accident of the morning, reported elsewhere in the columns of THE TIMES. The business meeting was then organized, with Mr. Robert Edgerton as Moderator. After prayer Mr. Henry C. Bowen asked and obtained permission to read the following protest against the action of the church at its last meeting:

To Plymouth Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: I embrace the earliest moment to enter my solemn protest against the action taken in reference to me on Friday evening last, and for the following reasons: First, because no official notice has ever been given me; second, because the person who made the charges never spoke a word to me, directly or indirectly, in regard to the matter; third, because the Church has never given me a copy of those charges, and I have never seen them in any shape or form through any party; fourth, because I have never been cited to appear before the church or Examining Committee to answer the charges referred to; fifth, because I have never been officially informed that steps were being taken to find evidence against me, nor given the least chance to rebut any testimony that might be sought; sixth, because all the action in the case, from first to last, has thus been decidedly contrary to Bible instructions in reference to such matters as laid down in the Gospel of Matthew; also contrary to our own rules and to universal usage in all Christian churches the world over, and also contrary to common law and legal usage among civilized nations; seventh, because, as I have been informed by the Pastor and associate Pastor, and learn from the statement made by the latter to the church, the effort to find evidence against me has proved an utter failure; eighth, because in the absence of evidence against me I have a right to an acquittal on that ground, and on that ground alone and by unanimous vote; ninth, because my silence during the six months that evidence has been sought against me in such an irregular manner has been with the confidence that no evidence could be found, and that the charges would be dismissed on that ground alone; tenth, because I have never thought of authorizing anything that should convey even the impression of confession or apology; eleventh, because the dragging in of a portion of an old private document which could not in any form, and especially in its fragmentary shape, be introduced without the united assent of those parties whose names are attached to it, was a flagrant wrong to me personally, and a public violation of a solemn private and personal agreement entered into between the Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Theodore Tilton, and myself. Dear brethren, I ask you to do as you would be done by. I ask you to put on the records of Plymouth Church nothing which now and in years to come will have even the appearance of injustice. I ask this for the sake of Plymouth Church, I ask it for the sake of my family, I ask it in the name of fair dealing and good order, and I feel sure that my request will be most cheerfully and heartily granted.

(Signed,) HENRY C. BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 12, 1873.

At the conclusion of the reading of his protest, Mr. Bowen asked that the following resolutions be adopted:

Resolved, That the action taken by this church in accepting a report of the Examining Committee and in dismissing certain charges against Henry C. Bowen be, and is hereby reconsidered.

Resolved, That as no evidence has been found to convict Henry C. Bowen of the charges made against him by Mr. West, said charges be, and are hereby dismissed.

Mr. Beecher said: It seems to me it would be wise to follow the practice of the Presbyterians—that of allowing a protest to be entered upon the minutes. I think it is due to Mr. Bowen that this statement should be placed upon the minutes, and that it be referred to a committee to be appointed to make some statement in regard to the matter and present it for further action. I move that Dr. Edward Beecher, E. C. Cauldwell, and Robert Edgerton be appointed such committee.

Mr. Beecher's motion was carried.

The following is the annual report for 1873 of the Clerk of Plymouth Church:

STATISTICS PLYMOUTH CHURCH, 1873.

There have been received into the church	205
Dismissed	80
Net increase of membership during the year	136
Whole number received since its organization	3,547
Average yearly admissions for twenty-six years	136
Sunday-schools.	
Number scholars and teachers in the three schools	2,746
Largest attendance on any Sabbath for the year	2,312
Smallest attendance on any Sabbath for the year	560
Average attendance for the year	1,815
Number of officers and teachers	258
Number of volumes in libraries	4,914
Contributions of schools for benevolent objects	$2,486 70
Church Contributions.	
Whole amount contributed for benevolent objects for the year	$57,335 88
Home Expenses.	
The cost of maintaining worship at Plymouth Church during the year, in addition to benevolent contributions, is about	40,000 00
Making the total amount raised within the church for 1873	$97,335 88

This amount includes only the organized contributions, without any reference to the personal and private contributions of the church and society. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year, after which the meeting adjourned: D. H. Hawkins and H. M. Cleveland, Examining Committee; Messrs. H. E. King and Henry Whitney, Music Committee; Clerk, Mr. Thomas G. Sherman. Messrs. R. R. Raymond, J. B. Hutchinson, and H. W. Sage were elected Deacons for the ensuing three years. Mr. Robert Benedict, resigned, was elected to fill the unexpired term of two years.

THE LANGE MAIL-BAG CASE.

Some time since Edward Lange, printer of *Demorest's Magazine*, was convicted before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, of appropriating United States mail bags to his own use, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $250. After this decision Judge Blatchford discovered that according to the law he had no right to impose both fine and imprisonment. He therefore remitted the previous sentence, and imposed a fresh one of imprisonment for one year only. The prisoner's counsel then applied to Justice Ward Hunt, of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, for a writ of habeas corpus, by which he sought the release of the defendant on the ground that the Judge after once passing sentence had no right to remit that sentence and impose another. Judge Hunt, on the 11th inst., rendered the following decision:

The motion for a habeas corpus is denied. I deny the motion upon the ground that the application should be made to a Judge or a court in the City of New-York or the City of Brooklyn. There are three United States Judges in those cities competent to act in the matter, and no reason is assigned why the application is not made to one of them. Upon stating the case to several of my associates, they are unanimous in advising me that under such circumstances it would be imprudent and indiscreet in me to issue a writ of habeas corpus returnable before me in the City of Washington, and to pass upon the questions presented by it. Grave questions arise upon the facts alleged, upon which I express no opinion. The learned gentlemen who occupy the positions of Circuit Judges and District Judges in the Second Judicial Circuit are abundantly qualified to deal with them. They arise under their local jurisdiction, and should be brought before one of them for decision.

WESTCHESTER IMPROVEMENTS.

The committee from the Board of Aldermen, composed of Aldermen McCafferty, Monheimer, Billings, Koch, and Cooper, accompanied by a committee from Morrisania, consisting of Supervisors Caldwell, Bowne, Kuntz, and Hunt, visited the Department of Parks yesterday to ascertain what progress had been made in the improvements contemplated by the acts to provide a plan for the improvement of parts of the Counties of Westchester and New-York, and to provide facilities for communication between the two counties, in accordance with the act for the improvement of certain parts of Westchester County, Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

The committee from Morrisania, upon examining the topographical map of New-York and the adjoining part of Westchester County recently completed by the Department of Parks, found fault with the defects existing in the streets of that town as laid out by the commission appointed in 1868. Mr. Hunt said that as a large portion of the town had been built the streets could not be altered in these neighborhoods, but there was an extensive tract in which they should be entirely changed, and he asserted that certain property-owners had been favored by the special commission. Mr. Wales, President of the Park Commission, suggested that the Mill Brook Creek, which runs through the centre of the town, should be properly excavated, walled, and covered so as to make a complete sewer, and the committee highly approved of the proposition. It was also proposed to alter the streets so that they would follow a direct course on both sides, which would be found more convenient than the oblique direction in which they are laid out at present, in the event of the construction of other bridges across the Harlem River. Mr. Wales promised to take the views of the Morrisania committee into consideration.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

On Monday night last an attempt was made to throw a through freight and passenger train off the track between Edentown and Shark River, on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. A rail was placed between the tracks and pointed upward, with the intention of throwing the engine from the track first. The train approached at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, and the engine striking the obstruction jumped from the track, but fortunately the train did not follow. Mr. Wilson, Master of Transportation, succeeded yesterday in arresting a man named Walker, who confessed after a short time that he had thrown the train off the track to "get square" with the Treasurer of the road, who had refused to pay him (Walker) his monthly salary a day before the regular pay day. Walker is now in jail at Long Branch awaiting trial. The penalty for his crime is twenty years in State Prison.

WALL STREET AFFAIRS.

THE MARKET YESTERDAY.

In the stock market yesterday, only a small business was done. In the morning, prices showed a falling off, on the average of one per cent. from the closing quotations of the evening before. In the afternoon, business improved slightly, but at the close was feverish and uncertain. It is the opinion of prominent Wall street bankers and operators that the recent advance in prices will not continue. The increase is not based on a firm foundation, and it is generally believed that prices will be still lower today. There was a slight activity in Union Pacific. At the Sub-Treasury it was ascertained that no order had as yet been received in relation to the $20,000,000 loan of 1858. It is believed, however, that the bonds will be redeemed in Washington. Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse yesterday paid $82,100 on account of interest, and $166 000 for the redemption of United States five-twenty bonds.

PROBABLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW CLEARING-HOUSE.

In the circles of the private banking institutions of this City the proposition of the chartered banks associated in the Clearing-house to discontinue clearings for those for which they have rendered this service heretofore excites much discussion. This measure on the part of the banks, if adopted, will take effect upon the 1st of January proximo, and will enforce upon the private institutions, including such of our prominent houses as Winslow, Lanier & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., Kountze Brothers, and others, the necessity of paying all drafts, acceptances, and checks at their respective counters. The inconvenience which will result to the extensive business of these concerns is apparent, and the belief is entertained that so large a portion of the banking interests being deprived of this necessary facility, a new association for clearings will be formed, to include all the fully-accredited private banks and those others of the existing Clearing-house Association which suffer from submission to rules and regulations enforced to the detriment of material interests which do not affect the City banks in common.

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER.

No information as to the whereabouts of Hosford, the defaulting Cashier of Augustus W. King & Co. has been obtained. It is understood, however, that the amount of money and securities stolen exceeds $15,000. This was the property of customers of Mr. King. It is stated that none of the securities taken were owned by the firm. Mr. King is a young man, about twenty-six years of age. For some weeks before the discovery of the defalcation, and the disappearance of his Cashier, he was confined to his home by sickness. The fact would seem to clear him of the imputation of complicity in Hosford's crime. He is much censured by his customers, however, for having in his employ a man who is well known as having been connected with several swindles. There can be no doubt that Mr. King was thoroughly acquainted with Hosford's character.

THE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The proposed Brokers' Protective Association has not yet been permanently established. It is now proposed that instead of refusing to do business with persons who decline to pay the rate of interest necessary to carry their stock, the names of the latter be posted on a black list in the Stock Exchange.

ALLEGED USURY.

The case of the Cambridge Valley National Bank against Michael S. Allison, a wealthy ship-builder of Jersey City, was commenced in the Hudson County, N. J., Circuit yesterday. The suit was to recover on several promissory notes which had been indorsed by Allison for one Jabe, and no provision made for payment. The defense urged was that the notes were not properly protested, and that the interest demanded was unlawful usury. J. B. Vredenburgh appeared for the bank, and after he had presented a portion of the evidence a compromise was effected, and the case was settled by mutual consent.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters held a special meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking into consideration the safest and most speedy mode of obviating the dangers attending the existence of wooden buildings in the City of Chicago. After a short consultation the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed as a delegation from the National Board of Fire Underwriters to proceed to the City of Chicago, and to examine into the liability to fire of the business property of the said city from the presence of the large number of wooden buildings compactly built in the western part of said city, and being in such direction from its business centre as to be especially dangerous on account of the usual direction of the prairie winds, and to consider what measures, if any, can be taken to remove the apprehended danger, and confer with the city authorities upon the subject, and report the result of their labors to the Board of Fire Underwriters.

BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association yesterday heard the petition of Thomas S. Foster vs. The Woonsocket (R. I.) Agricultural Society. The petitioner asks to be reinstated in his former position as a driver. Foster, it is alleged, was dismissed by the judges for using improper language. Henry Hughes made an application to have the penalty of expulsion imposed upon his horse removed. No decision was given in either case yesterday. The board sat in executive session the greater part of the day to decide upon a number of cases that had been before them since Thursday, but all decisions were reserved until today.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The report published in an evening paper of yesterday to the effect that Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, had accepted the call to Dr. Adams' Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church is, we learn from good authority, at least premature, the fact being that no notification of such acceptance has been communicated to the committee having the matter in charge. Dr. Duryea, it is understood, has the matter still under advisement, and when he has arrived at a decision will certainly communicate first to the church which has called him rather than to the press.

NARROW ESCAPE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

While driving along Flatbush avenue yesterday, Henry Ward Beecher and another gentleman were thrown from a top wagon by the horses taking fright and suddenly running away. Beyond getting their clothes covered with mud, neither Mr. Beecher nor his friend sustained any damage. The horses were stopped at the junction of Fulton and Carlton avenues, but not before the wagon had been smashed to pieces.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

John Spencer Jones, of Great Britain, brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, a British corporation, to recover damages for the alleged non-fulfillment of a contract by the company to convey him from Liverpool to New-York. The company sought to have the suit removed for trial to the United States Circuit Court, but Judge Blatchford to-day denied the application on the ground of want of jurisdiction in the Circuit Court to try the case.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New-England Society was held at Delmonico's last evening. Mr. U. A. Murdoch in the chair. The President, Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin submitted a report showing the continued prosperity of the society, there being 1,026 members and a permanent fund of $40,000 in the treasury. Col. Henry G. Stebbins, with a few appropriate remarks, presented the report of nominations for the ensuing year. A vote was taken, and the following gentlemen were declared elected: For President, Isaac H. Bailey; First Vice President, William Borden; Second Vice President, Daniel F. Appleton; Directors for four years, Stewart L. Woodford, Levi P. Morton, Charles G. Landon, George Walker; for two years, Benjamin K. Phelps; Treasurer, Luther B. Wyman; Secretary, L. P. Hubbard. Eighteen new members were then admitted to the society, and after a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

THE RAID ON GAMBLERS.

The cases of the gamblers arrested Thursday night by Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, came before Justice Sherwood, yesterday. Three of the principals—John Martin, Ira Janree, and Albert White—were held, while the other twenty-six persons were permitted to depart, they alleging that they were not gamblers. It was ascertained, however, after it was too late, that one of the released persons was a "dealer." John Martin, the keeper of the gambling hell at No. 615 Broadway, was bailed in the sum of $2,000 by Wm. McMahon, of No. 196 West Fourth street. Ira Janree, proprietor of the den at No. 573 Broadway, was bailed in the sum of $3,000 by Oliver D. Taylor, of No. 81 West Eleventh street. The examination in these two cases is set down for Friday, the 19th inst. Albert White, who is charged by Capt. Williams with being a "dealer," stood his examination yesterday, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Committee on Armories of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, to investigate the alleged extortionate bills for rebuilding Centre Market. Supervisor Kehr presided. After examining the bills, which were previously published in THE TIMES, a resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of two experts—one by the Supervisors and the other by Jacob Webber, one of the claimants—to decide what would be a reasonable charge for the work. Provision was also made in the resolution for the appointment of an additional expert in case the first two should fail to agree as to the amount. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by some of the Republican Aldermen at the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of the Third District Court-house. They complain that all the nominees are Democrats.

PERSONAL.

Senator Aaron H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Judge John J. Monell, of Fishkill, and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. James Harlan, of Washington; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Gen. E. F. Bullard, of Troy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont; Ex-Mayor William Dwight, of Binghamton, and W. L. Lanier, Vice President of the Alabama Central Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISTINGUISHED COMPLIMENTS TO AMERICAN PIANOS.

Messrs. William Knabe & Co., No. 112 Fifth avenue:

GENTLEMEN: On the eve of my departure from this City, I cannot refrain from expressing to you the satisfaction and pleasure I have experienced in the use of the KNABE PIANOS, now at my residence. Since my arrival in this country, and during my stay here, I have had in constant use both a grand and an upright piano of your manufacture, and I must compliment you, as well as words will admit, upon the supreme excellence of their qualities and mechanism; and in transmitting to you this unsolicited indorsement of the pianos from your establishment, I beg to reiterate the praise and sentiment of a vast number of musical friends, who have on many occasions tested the instruments now in my possession.

PAULINE LUCCA.

Messrs. William Knabe & Co., New-York:

Permit me to thank you for the pleasure and enjoyment afforded me by the really excellent KNABE PIANO, which I have used constantly since my arrival in this City, and which has become to me an inseparable companion in the field of art. Its brilliancy and equality of tone, and its rare singing power, made it a source of delight to any lyric artist and a faithful interpreter of the great works of the operatic stage. As such I have found it, and I cannot leave this City without expressing my admiration for the skill, industry, and experienced taste so eminently combined in all the qualities of the KNABE PIANO. ILMA DI MURSKA.

Messrs. William Knabe & Co., No. 112 Fifth avenue:

Since my arrival in this country, I have had one of your beautiful piano-fortes in constant use, and as a matter of justice to yourselves cannot refrain from expressing to you my unqualified admiration at the great advancement you have created in your art, and must confess that during my whole artistic career, in which I had occasion to test the most celebrated makes of the Old as well as the New World, I found none which combined all the requisite qualities of a perfect piano to such an eminent degree and which have given me such thorough satisfaction as your make. With my best wishes for your continued success. E. TAMBERLICK.

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MARRIED.

JENNINGS—POND.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William T. Sabine, assisted by Rev. John Cotton Smith, FREDERICK C. JENNINGS, of Suffolk, England, to ANNIE BEATRICE, second daughter of Loyal S. Pond, Esq., of this City.

PARMELE—KENYON.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873, at Westfield, N. J., by Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, EDWIN B. PARMELE, of Auburn, N. Y., to MENTA M. KENYON, daughter of Vincent Kenyon.

DIED.

ANNIN.—At Princeton, N. J., Dec. 12, SARAH EDWARDS, wife of the late Joseph Annin, Esq., of Plainfield, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 9:30 A. M.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., EDWARD ADAMS, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral service at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 14th inst., at the First Baptist Church, 5th st., corner South 5th, Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

DOWNING.—At Wappinger's Falls, Thursday, Dec. 11, SOPHIE E. C., wife of Dr. John C. C. Downing, and daughter of Sanford Cobb.

Funeral services at Tarrytown, at her father's residence, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 12 M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:45 A. M.

EDMONDS.—On Thursday, 11th inst., Mrs. MARY EDMONDS, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her son, George F. Coachmon, are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John A. Eagleson, No. 221 East 118th st.

HULL.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873, CAROLINE C. HULL, widow of John C. Hull, late of the City of New-York, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock, Dec. 15, at her late residence, No. 420 East 61st st.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, 11th inst., ELIZABETH A., daughter of the late Dr. Abraham T. Hunter.

Further notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

KETTLE.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873, BERNARD, son of Terence and Mary Kettle, aged 23 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother, John J. Kettle, and his brothers-in-law, John Monaghan and Thomas Wall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 43 Perry st., on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

LIVESEY.—On Friday, the 12th inst., HENRY LIVESEY, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral service at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 14th inst., from his late residence, 8th st., corner Bloomfield st., Hoboken, N. J. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

McKEAN.—Suddenly, at Passaic, Dec. 10, Rev. J. A. McKEAN.

Funeral services held at the residence of R. Foulds, Passaic, Dec. 12, at 4 P. M.

MARIOTTE.—On the 11th instant, after a brief illness, FRANK C. MARIOTTE, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 106 East 60th st., on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MONTAGUT.—Lost at sea by the sinking of the Ville du Havre, on Nov. 22, CHARLES MONTAGUT, of Paris, France; JULIA, his wife, daughter of the late John De Ruyter, of this City, and LOUISE MADELEINE MONTAGUT, their daughter.

A requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of their souls at the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, 23d st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PETERS.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1873, at her residence, No. 12 West 29th st., after a short illness, JULIA, wife of George A. Peters, M. D., and daughter of the late George Coggill.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st., on Sunday, 14th inst., 1:30 o'clock.

PAULISON.—At Passaic, N. J, on Thursday, Dec. 11, in the 81st year of her age, MARY PAULISON, widow of Paul Paulison, formerly of Hackensack, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Pennington and Gregory avs., Passaic, on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Trains via Erie Railway leave foot of 23d st. at 1:15 P. M., and Chambers st. at 1:45 P. M. Returning, leave Passaic at 4:12 P. M. and 6:40 P. M.

PECKHAM.—Nov. 23, at sea, on steamer Ville du Havre, RUFUS W. PECKHAM, of Albany, and MARY E., his wife.

Memorial services will be held in St. Peter's Church, Albany, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 3:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

REIDY.—On Friday, Dec. 12, ANNE, beloved wife of John Reidy, in the 40th year of her age.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 81 Henry street, on Monday, 15th inst. to St. James Church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, at 10 o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, VIRGINIA L., daughter of James H. Croney and wife of Matthew Rock, aged 29 years and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 355 West 15th st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

SUMNER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873, ADAMS C. SUMNER, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, and members of Company A (veterans) of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., are, without further notice, respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton st. and First place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 1:30 P. M.

"A" COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—The members of this command are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, ADAMS C. SUMNER. The company will assemble at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock sharp.

By order of Capt. RICHARD ALLISON.
H. G. HAEGER, First Sergeant.

THORN.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, PHEBE, widow of the late Nathaniel T. Thorn.

Services on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abraham Mead, No. 8 West 53d st. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice. Remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

SLAIN.—On Friday morning, Dec. 12, after a short illness, WILLIAM SLAIN, aged 50 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 100 Division st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, also New-York Lodge, No. 3 A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERHILL.—At her late residence, No. 5 Lafayette place, on Friday morning, 12th inst., MARY L., widow of Israel Underhill.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, on Monday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons John W., Andrew M., and Fred L., are invited to attend.

VAN NEST—Wednesday evening, of pneumonia, CATHERINE VAN NEST, daughter of the late Abraham Van Nest.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 144 West 49th st.

WESSON.—In the City of Mexico, on the 21st ult., CHARLES H. WESSON, son of the late David Wesson, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, corner of Hicks st. and Grace Court, Brooklyn.

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The January number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE could not easily be surpassed in the variety of its reading matter or wealth of pictorial illustrations. Half of its contents are illustrated, there being sixty-nine engravings. Its illustrated articles treat of the Island of Martinique—the birth-place of the Empress Josephine and of Sultana Validi; of the remarkable financial career of the Rothschilds, and of Washington news-gatherers, (from the pen of a veteran correspondent.) Besides these, there is another installment of M. D. Conway's "South-Coast Saunterings in England," with nine engravings and two illustrated poems—"Dies Natalis Christi," a Christmas Ode, by R. H. Stoddard, and "Vagrant Pansies," embodying a quaint and beautiful conceit, by Nelly M. Hutchinson.

One of the most attractive features of this number is the first installment of "My Mother and I: A Love-Story for Girls," by Miss Mulock, beautifully illustrated. Prof. De Mille's serial story, "The Living Link," is continued; and there are also two excellent short stories—"A Little Sensation Drama," by Justin McCarthy, and "The Sleep-Walker," a tale of rare humor and thrilling interest, by S. B. Keach.

Alfred H. Louis recalls a legend in Goethe's "Faust," in a beautiful poem, entitled "The Gift of the Gold Cup."

Anna C. Brackett is the author of a fresh and healthful poem, "The Alpine Maiden;" and Bayard Taylor contributes another of his "Improvisations."

The most important of the miscellaneous articles in this number is "The New South," by Edwin De Leon. This is the first of a series of papers on the subject—the result of recent and thorough investigation into the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial progress of the South since the War.

George M. Towle contributes a very entertaining and timely paper on "Ashantee and the Ashantees."

The "Easy Chair" discusses the Opera, Social Societies, and apropos of the recent death of Lewis Gaylord Clark, the progress which has been made in magazine literature since the days of the old Knickerbocker. The other editorial departments are instructive and entertaining as usual.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 12, 1873.

The receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	76	Leather, sides	9,690
Copper, bbls	59	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,804
Copper, bars	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs	423
Flour, bbls	14,[illegible]	Pork, pkgs	4,143
Meal, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,508
Meal, bags	[illegible]	Lard, tcs	3,593
Wheat, bushels	137,[illegible]	Lard, kegs	306
Corn, bushels	20,1[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	5,019
Oats, bushels	21,8[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	2,779
Malt, bushels	3,000	Tallow, pkgs	79
Barley, bushels	4,000	Grease, pkgs	69
Cotton, bales	3,341	Starch, pkgs	59
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	347
Eggs, bbls	1,183	Potatoes, bbls	371
Beans, bbls	611	Seeds, pkgs	496
Hemp, bales	14	[illegible]	128
Hops, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	608
Hides, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	61
Rosin, bbls	14	Whisky, bbls	1,235

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Glasgow, for Liverpool—1,050 bxs. Bacon, 291 bales Cotton, 38,575 bushels Wheat, 1,067 bbls. Flour, 300 tcs. Beef, 660 Oars, 70 bbls. Pork.

By the bark Drusus, for Cork and orders—20,849 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Matteo, for Alloa—32,787 bushels Corn.

By the brig Peggy, for Queenstown—1,243 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Die Heimath, for Antwerp—659 bbls. Lubricating-oil, 4,078 bushels Rye, 300 tcs. Lard, 734 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Hilda, for Hamburg—4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 7 pkgs. Woodenware.

By the brig Countess of Dudley, for Cork and orders—1,990 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Schiller, for Bremen—3,340 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig La Plata, for London—2,950 bbls. Naphtha.

ASHES—Pots are inactive and nominal at $6 75@$7, ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very slow movement has been noted in most kinds of stock, buyers having been purchasing, in the regular way, supplies barely sufficient to keep up attractive assortments, especially for the City trade. There have been no marked changes reported as to values of seasonable goods. At the auction rooms, business has been moderately active, but at very irregular figures.

BRICKS—Have been rather more sought after on the basis of previous quotations.

CANDLES—A slow trade has been noted in this line, with Adamantine, 14@16 ounces, at 15½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.@30c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 22c.@26c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been very quiet as a rule, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—A limited jobbing inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 18c.@19c.; Para and Granada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6½c.@7½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—An active demand has been noted for Rio at very full rates; sales here, 1,600 bags by the Yamoyden, from second hands, on private terms. And at Baltimore, 7,000 bags by the Sappho, reported at 24½c., gold, and (reported) 3,500 bags by the New Light, on private terms. And at New-Orleans, 4,126 bags by the Anna Ayers, on private terms. Other kinds very scarce and held above the views of buyers. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands, 25,945 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21½c.@22c.; fair, 23c.@23½c.; good, 23c.@24½c.; prime, 24½c.@25c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 22½c.@26c., gold; Java, 29½c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@26c.; Laguayra, 24c.@26c.; San Domingo, 19½c.@19½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, at a steady basis as to value. Sales, 2,484 bales, (of which 400 bales were to arrive,) including 1,941 bales to shippers, 332 bales to spinners, and 111 bales to speculators. There has been a more active movement noted for forward delivery, at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., closing, however, a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening, and 14,600 bales to-day,) with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15 9-16c.; January, 15 25-32c.; February, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; March, 16½c.; April, 17c.@17 1-16c.; and May, 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,341 bales, including 2,486 bales from Norfolk, 160 bales from Baltimore, and 695 per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 33,463 bales, and for the week, 180,333 bales, against 170,559 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,345,364 bales, against 1,405,607 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated (six days) Exports to Great Britain, 80,499 bales; exports to the Continent, 39,289 bales. Stock—in New-York, 61,347 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 545,256 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾
Middling	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅜

EGGS—Have been offered rather more freely and have been in slack demand within the range of from 29c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 28c.@30c. Limed quiet at 20c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand has been reported for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted firm. Shipping stock, in lines, scarce and wanted. Desirable trade brands also in request. Holders generally confident in their views. The sales reported since our last have reached 13,450 bbls. of all kinds, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 70@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; inferior to very fair Extra State at $6 60@$7 10, mainly at $6 75@$7; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$7 10, mainly at $6 60@$6 75; poor to very choice Western trade round-hoop Ohio at $6 70@$7 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 7 85
Extra City	6 60@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 70@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
[illegible] and family brands	[illegible]@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand at rather firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at from $6 90@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl.... Oregon and California Flour dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in demand at from [illegible] for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 600 bbls., chiefly at $5 70@$5 90 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in good request at from $3 35@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $4@$4 10, in full lots; $3 35@$3 85 for White do.; $3 80@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 for common, and $4 40@$4 50, chiefly at $4 40, for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,450 bbls., (part to arrive,) including 500 bbls. Brandywine, reported at [illegible]... Corn-meal more sought after at $1 45@$1 47½ for coarse; $1 50@$1 58 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 70 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at $6 50@$8 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour in less request within the range of from $3@$3 30 for State, and $3 30@$3 50 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair, and prices have shown rather more steadiness. Sales, 3,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 35; 1,100 bxs. loose Muscatel do., part at $2 52½; 100 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 400 bags Naples Walnuts, 200 bags Brazil Nuts, and 200 cases Figs on private terms, and 40 casks Turkey Prunes, part at 11½c., closing at 11½c.@11¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less actively inquired for, and though opening rather more firmly, the market closed weak and in favor of buyers. The export demand was less urgent. The offerings were somewhat more liberal. Winter Wheat has been in less demand, and rather less buoyant in price. Dispatches were bulletined at the Produce Exchange indicating some improvement in the prospects of at least a partial resumption of navigation on the canal, which tended to check operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 195,000 bushels (part to arrive,) at $1 60 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing with this price asked, and bids ruling 1c.@2c. a bushel lower; $1 55 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and to arrive soon; [illegible] for Nebraska Spring, to arrive soon; [illegible] for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 60, in part, for Red Western; $1 86 for White Michigan, afloat, for milling.... For forward delivery, a moderate demand has been noted, but the bids have not been satisfactory to sellers, and trade has been comparatively tame.... A further sale of 28,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, January delivery at Philadelphia, was reported at $1 52, for export, freight to Cork, for orders at 9s. 6d. ₱ quarter.... Corn has been in much better request for home use, shipment, and on speculative account, and quoted decidedly firmer toward the close. Sales have been reported of 149,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for sail Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 79c. for strictly prime samples; 77c.@78c. for do. in store, closing buoyantly at 78c. for prime; 79c. for Yellow Western.... Rye has been quiet at about former quotations.... Barley has been inactive, but held firmly; 5,500 bushels four and six rowed State reported sold at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel.... Barley-malt has been dull and unsettled.... Oats have been less active, and at the close heavy and lower, with holders evincing more urgency in their offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at 57c.@59c. for Mixed Western, closing at about 57c. for average lots, 58c.@60c. for White do., afloat and in store, and [illegible] for Mixed State.... Feed has been in fair request within the range of $21@$26 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 11c.@11½c., Bagging at 9½c., Domestic Cloth at 10½c.@11c. Sales 200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 11c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been selling moderately with prime Shipping Bale Hay quoted at $1 05@$1 10; retailing stock, $1 20@$1 30; fine Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat, 75c.@85c.; Wheat, 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been quoted lower, on a moderate demand; 1,200 bales sold at 9½c., gold. Of Jute Butts, 700 bales sold at 1⅞c.@1 15-16c., currency, cash, and 2c., 60 days; market otherwise dull. American quoted at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, [illegible], gold; Jute Butts, 1⅞c.@1 15-16c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, [illegible].

HIDES—Have been moderately active and quoted very firm in price; sales, 13,099 Buenos Ayres, 1,223 Dry do., 700 Dry Texas, and 1,000 Texas Kips on private terms. We quote: Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@27 lbs., [illegible]; do. Seconds, 20@22 lbs., at 22c.@23c.; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., at 27c.; California, 21@23 lbs., 24½c.; gold; Texas, 20@26 lbs., at 21½c.@23c., currency; Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., at 13c.; Rio Grande, at 12c.@13½c.; California at 11½c., gold; Texas, 11½c.@12c.; Southern and Western, 9c.@10c.; City Slaughter, [illegible], currency; Dry-salted Matamoras, 19c.@20c.; Bahia, 15c.; Chili, 19c.@20c., gold; Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 27c.@27½c.; Montevideo, 27c., gold; rough Texas, 21c.@23c.; Mexican, 23c., currency.

HOPS—Have been in comparatively slack demand, brewers operating very sparingly. Receipts have been liberal, and supplies on the increase, giving buyers the advantage decidedly as to prices; quotations are, at the moment, more or less nominal. We quote: New-Yorks, 1873, 25c.@45c.; Western, 1873, 25c.@38c.; Eastern, 1873, 25c.@40c.; Yearlings, 1872, 15c.@28c.; Old Olds, 1870, 1869 and 1868, [illegible]; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 35c.@38c.; English, 1873, 35c.@38c.; Belgians, 1873, 28c.@30c.; California, 1873, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 1,001 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 10,917 bales, against 18,659 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 611 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 9,304 bales, against 5,127 bales same time in 1872.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Business has been on a moderate scale, as a rule. Laths have been in rather better demand on the basis of $1 75@$1 80 for Eastern, ₱ thousand.... [illegible] at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at [illegible] ₱ bbl.... [illegible] Rosendale, $1 75, ₱ bbl.... [illegible] for cargoes, and $18@$19 50 [illegible]

Boards, $28@$31; Black Walnut, 7c.@9½c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress; White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$215; do. pipe, $140@270; do. bbls. $60@$135. Box shooks, $60@$65; pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 65.

LEATHER—A much more satisfactory demand has been noted for nearly all descriptions, mainly on manufacturing account, though, in part, for export; and prices have been generally steadier, closing rather in favor of sellers, especially for the more desirable qualities of Hemlock Sole, in which the dealings have been quite extensive. Oak Sole, of the better grades, firm, and rather more sought after. Union Crop in moderate request at about late rates. The finer qualities of Upper stock, particularly finished, have met with a readier sale at full figures. A rather slow trade has been noted in harness stock at unchanged quotations for the more desirable grades; poor lots difficult to place and unsettled in value. We quote: Hemlock Sole—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@29½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 16c.@20c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been moderately inquired for at about former prices; sales, 200,000 lbs. Lake at 24½c.@25c.... Iron has been very quiet in all lines, with values quoted nominally unchanged. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $42; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $32@$35; No. 2 do. at $28 50@$30; Gray Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $60, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails, $35 50@$36; Wrought Scrap, $38 50.... Pig-lead has been inactive since our last, with foreign quoted at 6⅞c.@7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6c.@6½c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c.... Spelter has been in slack demand at 7⅝c., gold, for foreign.... Pig-tin has been more sought after, with Straits quoted at 27½c.@28c., gold; English at 26¼c., and Banca at 32½c.@33c., gold. Sales, 700 slabs Straits at 27½c.@28c.; 200 slabs Billiton at 27¾c., and 5 tons English at 26¼c., gold. Tin Plates have been in fair demand, with sales reported of 1,000 boxes Charcoal, January and February deliveries, at $10 37½; and 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, December and January, at $9 75, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 75; Charcoal Terne, $9 50@$10; Coke, $8@$8 50; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8 25, gold, ₱ box.... Zinc inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately active, with prices quoted steadier on most grades. Sales, 350 hhds. Cardenas at 21c.; 71 hhds. and 8 tcs. Cuba at 21c., and 420 bbls. New-Orleans at 67c.@70c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 17c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 17c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@70c. for new good to choice.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but quoted about steady, with Strained and good Strained at $2 60@$2 65 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar dull at unchanged prices.... Spirits Turpentine in light demand, with full lots of merchantable quoted at 40½c.; sales, 25 bbls. at 41c. ₱ gallon.... Stock, 72,729 bbls. Resin, 1,935 bbls. Tar, and 4,693 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

NAILS—Have been slow of sale since our last, within our range, including Common Fence and Sheath, 10d. and 60d., at $4 25@$4 50; 8d. and 9d., $4 50@$4 75; 6d.@7d., $4 75@$5; 4d. and 5d., $5@$5 25; 3d. and Light, $5 75@$6; 3d., Fine, $6 50@$6 75; 2d., $7 25@$7 50; 2d., Fine, $8 25@$8 50; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 50@$4 75; Finishing, $4 75@$7; Clinch, $6@$8 50 ₱ keg.

OILS—There has been a restricted business reported in most kinds at about previous figures. Crude Whale quoted at 57½c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 69c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached at $1 70@$1 75; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 70c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 48c.@50c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 82c.@84c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 12½@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 40c.; Yellow do. at 47c.@56c.; White do. at 57½c.@60c.; Tallow-oil, 70c.@71c., ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk quiet; quoted at 5¼c. for early delivery.... Refined has been in very moderate request, with December options quoted at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; January at 14c., and February at 14⅜c. ₱ gallon.... At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 13¾c. ₱ gallon.... Refined, in cases, in demand and quoted at from 18½c.@20c.; 10,000 cases, January delivery, reported sold at 18½c.... Naphtha dull at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather better request and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 190 bbls. New Western Mess, uninspected, at $16, closing at $16 25 as the asking rate, and 100 bbls. Western Prime Mess, uninspected, at $15. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess, January option, at $16; 250 bbls. do. February, at $16, now held at $16 25, and 2,250 bbls. do., March, at $16 25@$16 55, closing at $16 50.... Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted up to 6⅜c.@7c., and Western at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.... Cut Meats quiet, but quoted about steady, with sales reported of 25 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9¼c.; 20 bxs. Clear do., 14 lbs., at 10¼c.; 500 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11c.; 1,500 Pickled do., part 14 lbs., at 9c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 6¾c., and 400 bbls. Pigs' Tongues on private terms; Western Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., in tcs., offering at 10c.... Bacon has been offered less freely, and has been quoted higher, influenced, in part, by the more favorable Western reports, but has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bxs. Long Clear on private terms; 110 bxs. City do. at 7½c.@7¾c.; 200 bxs. Short Clear at 7⅞c. And, for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December options, at 7⅝c., now quoted at 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; 2,500 bxs. do. and do., February, at 7¾c.@7⅞c., closing at 7⅞c. Also, for Western delivery, 250 bxs. Short Clear at 7c. ₱ lb.... Lard opened at higher and buoyant prices, but met with a rather slow sale, and closed tamely. Sales for early delivery, 550 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅜c.; 260 tcs. fair to prime Western Kettle at 8⅜c.@8⅝c., closing with 8⅜c. asked for prime; 575 tcs. City Steam at 8⅛c.@8½c., closing at 8⅛c.; 460 tcs. No. 1 at 8c. Refined quiet, held ¼c. ₱ lb. higher. For forward delivery, sales were made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, December, at 8⅜c., quoted at the close at 8 11-16c., and 500 tcs. do., March, at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been in fair request at full rates; sales, 180 bbls., in lots, within our range; 100 tcs. City on private terms, and 200 tcs. Prime Mess at $21@$22, ₱ tierce. We quote at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams in demand at $27@$34 50; sales, 80 bbls.... Butter has been in fair request, and the better grades have been held with more firmness. We quote the range from 24c.@38c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 38c.@40c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 21c.@30c.... Cheese has been moderately sought after, mostly on home trade account, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 12c.@13½c., for good to fine; 14c. for choice, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@12c.; Western product at 9c.@12c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed Stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

SALT—Has been more inquired for, particularly sack stock, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been more active and held rather more firmly. Sales here 2,000 bags, by the Jeannette Court, at $2 32½c., cash; and at Boston, 5,000 bags, by the Timour, at $2 35, gold, cash, ₱ bushel. Clover has been in better request, and quoted much stronger, ranging from 9¼c. for fair up to even 10c. asked for very choice lots. The extreme prices claimed, however, check business. Timothy has been quoted at $2 90@$3 15; and rough Flax at $1 80@$1 90, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, and comparatively tame at the modified figures, with offerings reported more liberal. Sales have been reported of 653 hhds., 1,389 bxs., and 36,982 bags, including 217 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7⅛c.; 33 hhds. Grocery do. at 7¾c.; 200 hhds. low fair refining Cuba at 7¼c.; 19 hhds. refining do. at 7⅛c.; 31 hhds. very inferior do. do. at 5½c.; 389 bxs. Clayed, about No. 11½, at 8c.; 36,982 bags Manila at 7⅛c.; 153 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6¾c., and 1,000 bxs. do. at 6½c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba weak at 7⅛c.; good do., 7⅜c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7¾c.@8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been quiet, with Hard quoted at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Firmer but without much animation; sales, 65,000 lbs., in lots, mostly at 7½c.@7 9-16c., closing at 7 9-16c.@7⅝c.... Of Stearine, 20 hhds. prime City sold at 8⅜c. and 100 tcs. prime Western at 8½c.; market strong.

TEAS—Have been moderately active and quoted firm; sales, 1,100 half-chests Green and 2,000 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quiet, but steady; 150 hhds. sold at 6½c.@11c. ₱ lb. A rather better inquiry has been noted for Seed-leaf within the previous range. Sales, 100 cases 1870 Sundries at 7c.@8c.; 150 cases 1871 do., 5½c.@50c.; 200 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts, including Fillers, 4½c.@6c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c., and Wrappers 15c.@45c.; 50 cases 1872 Pennsylvania on private terms; 250 case1872 Ohio, 6c.@6½c., including a parcel of Wrappers on private terms; 150 cases 1872 Wisconsin, [illegible]; Spanish has been more active; 500 bales Havana sold at 70c.@80c., and 200 bales Yara II Cuts, on private terms.

WHISKY—Firm, but quiet; 250 bbls. sold, in lots, at 96c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The general market has been quite active, strong, and buoyant. Manufacturers have been more liberal in their bids, especially for really desirable lots of Domestic Fleece, the available supply of which has been much reduced by recent free purchases. There has also been considerable inquiry noted from trade sources, which has helped to strengthen values. Holders have been decidedly firmer in their views, and in several instances have been insisting on advanced prices, which buyers have been unwilling to pay, thus tending to check operations. Sales have been reported during the week of 461,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly within the range of 46c.@53c.; 85,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 32c.@40c.; 41,000 lbs. Unmerchantable, part at 40c.; 1,000 lbs. Tub-washed at 46c.; 5,000 lbs. Scoured at 80c.; 370 bags and 36,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 38c.@47c.; 73,000 lbs. Texas at 22c.@34c.; 10 bales Lambs at 32c.; 50 bales do. at 40c.; 3,000 lbs. Nevada at 28c.; 267,000 lbs. and 316 bales California Spring at 24c.@35c.; 102 bales and 118,000 lbs. do. Fall at 21c.@30c.; 102 bales California Lambs, part at 21c.; 75,000 lbs. burry do. at 20c.; 41,000 lbs. California Locks, and 50,000 lbs. Australian Wool on private terms; 10 sacks Utah at 34c.; 30 bales Mestiza at 33½c.; 75 bales Montevideo at 33½c.@35c.; 675 bales and 187,000 lbs. Cape at 33½c.@35c., and 250 bales Cape Sheep Skins at 36c.... From Boston, the report is of continued activity and excitement, with much lighter offerings of Domestic product, holders having the advantage as to values. Fleece has been sold there quite freely, within the range of 47c.@55c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled at 40c.@50c., with very choice Superfine do. as high as 51c.@52c.; California Spring at from 24c.@35c.; do. Fall at 17c.@28c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in this line, with rates showing more steadiness. Accommodation for Grain, Cotton, Flour, and Petroleum has been most sought after.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel, and by steam, 450 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 480 bxs. Bacon at 60s.; and 2,500 Staves on private terms. Also, a British bark, with 3,000 bales Cotton, from Galveston, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms; and 100 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 52s. 6d.... For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon at 62s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, a British bark, 501 tons, hence, with about 25,000 bushels Grain at 8s. ₱ quarter, and Flour, to complete cargo, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For Falmouth and orders, a Spanish bark, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at 47s. 6d.... For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Also a British bark, 339 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, about 500 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 8s. 3d.; another, 554 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do. at 8s., and £20 gratuity; an Austrian bark, 642 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 8s., and £10 gratuity; another, 403 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters do. at 8s. 1½d. ₱ quarter; an American bark, 712 tons, with about 2,000 bales Cotton, from Charleston, at 19-32d.@21-32d. ₱ lb. And a British bark, 445 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Sierra Morena, at 40s.... For Antwerp, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 12d.@12¼d. ₱ bushel, in bags; and 750 tcs. Lard, part at 40s. ₱ ton.... For Bremen, by sail, 1,200 bxs. Bacon at 47s. 6d. ₱ ton; also, a bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ bbl.... For the Continent, a British bark, 674 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ bbl.; and a British ship, 1,016 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Cadiz, a British bark, 630 tons, with Staves, reported without reliable particulars.... For Santander, a Norwegian brig, about 280 tons, hence, with 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For St. John, N. B., an American schooner, 147 tons, hence, with Coal at $2 75 ₱ ton.... For New-York, an American bark, 328 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $4 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 12, 1873.

Trade in Beeves was fair on yesterday forenoon, when the chief part of the herds of horned Cattle to hand were sold off from 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Choice Steers in selected lots sold from 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. The lots to hand were not cleared off at noon. These same, together with the herds freshly to hand, were sold off on this forenoon, save a very few head, from 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; weights on both days ranged from 5 cwt. to 11 cwt. Milch Cows remain scarce and firm. Smooth quality veals sold from 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves from $7@$9 50 ₱ head. Sheep sold off freely from 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lambs from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were worth from 4⅝c.@5c. ₱ lb. City Dressed, light Pigs included, opened slow from 6c.@6⅞c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 160 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 199 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. Needy, 55 Ohio Steers, bought by Snowden & McConville, gross weight 87,220 lbs., allowance 59 lbs. net, at 12½c. ₱ lb.; for Garth & Co., 78 Kentucky Cattle, Steers and Oxen, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 11 cwt. S. Moses sold on commission 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 16 rough Illinois Steers and dry Cows mixed at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 14 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for S. Johnson 30 common Jersey Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 59 Texan Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 16 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. scant. Held on sale 32 Ohio Steers. W. B. Gillet sold for self 64 fair Ohio Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold on commission 70 coarse Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 38 Cherokee Steers, grazed east of the Mississippi, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. strong; 40 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Lehman Brothers 117 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.

AT COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 36 Sheep, weight 3,790 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 788 Sheep, weight 58,250 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 380 Sheep, weight 32,090 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 159 Sheep, weight 14,030 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 301 Sheep, weight 43,320 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 521 Sheep, weight 50,600 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 16,660 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 28,790 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 4 cars of Sheep. T. Kase sold 25 Jersey Ewes, weight 2,550 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 61 Sheep, weight 6,520 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 47 Sheep, weight 5,460 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 11,510 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 13 Sheep, weight 1,850 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 920 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 710 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,528 head of horned Cattle, 5,328 Sheep and Lambs, 4,040 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, (including 2 cars reported to arrive,) 527 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,426 head, or 378 cars, against 277 cars for the same time last week. No market to-day. All new arrivals were through consignments. Yards are clear of stock, except a few odds and ends. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, (including reported arrivals,) 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 13,600 head for the same time last week. Market firm at yesterday's prices; some choice Christmas Sheep, fed in Canada, averaging 300 lbs., were on the market but could find no purchasers at at 9c. Sales of 300 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 140 to 150 lbs., at $6 37½@$6 50; 84 Michigan Sheep, averaging 84 lbs., at $5; 137 Ohio Sheep, averaging 80 lbs., at $5 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 31,900 head, against 37,400 head for the same time last week; market dull and dragging this morning at $4 50@$4 90 for light to heavy Hogs; but few of the latter in pens; bulk of offerings were tail ends; buyers holding off.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The receipts of Cattle number 280 car-loads, 38 in excess of those last week. The market opened at a decline of ½c. ₱ lb., and closed at a further decline of ¼c., making the reduction fully ¾c. The range was from 5¼c.@8c., the latter price being for fancy Steers. Milch Cows are in better demand at from $45@$70 for fair to choice. Sheep and Lambs—The market was fairly active; the supply was large, and of better quality than last week. Sheep—Common to fair, 4c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@6c.; extra, 6¼c. Lambs—Common to fair, 5c.@5¼c., and fair to good, 5½c.@7c. Hogs—Nothing of moment doing.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Extra Spring at $5 25@$5 75. Wheat active and higher at opening. Wheat quiet and weak, with most of the advance lost at the close; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 19@$1 19½; No. 2 do. sold at $1 16¼; closed at $1 14½, spot; January sold at $1 18; closed at $1 15½; February, $1 18¼; No. 3 do. sold at $1 09¼; Rejected, $1 04. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 53½c., cash or December; 53½c., January; 54½c., February. Oats in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 39½c., cash or January. Rye firm and scarce at 80c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 40 for No. 2 Fall; $1 03 for No. 3 Spring. Dressed Hogs opened firm, but closed dull; sales at $5 55@$5 80. Pork in fair demand and higher; Mess, $14 50@$14 75, cash; $15 30, February. Lard steady at 7¼c., cash; $8 65@$8 70, February. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c., packed, spot; 6c., February; Short Rib Middles, packed, spot, 6¾c.; Long and Short Clear Middles, 6⅞c. Green Meats strong; Shoulders held at 4⅞c.@5c.; Hams sold at 8¼c.@8½c. for 16 and 15 lbs. average; Short Rib Middles quoted at 6⅝c. Whisky firm and scarce at 91½c.@92c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Flour—Demand good at full prices for low and medium grades. Wheat active but not probably higher. Sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 14@$1 15; No. 3 Fall, $1 38; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 62. Corn firm, scarce, and higher; sales of new No. 2 Mixed at 58c.@59c. at east side on track. Oats firm, scarce, and higher at 42c.@42½c. at east side on track; 43c.@44½c. in elevator. Barley firmer; sales of Iowa Spring at $1 05@$1 10; choice Minnesota, $1 62½. Rye higher at 82c.@84c. Whisky higher at 91c. Pork firm at $14@$14 50. Dry-salted Meats firmer; only a jobbing and order trade. Green Meats firm; no sales. Hams in Pickle firm at 9½c. for 14 lbs. average December and January. Lard steady; sales of small lots at 7¾c.@7⅞c. Live Hogs dull and lower at $4 40@$4 70; mostly at $4 65. Cattle quiet; business small; small sales of Texans at $1 75@$2 50. Receipts, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 12,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 32,400 bushels; Corn, 27,200 bushels; Oats, 32,900 bushels; Barley, 440 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 118,139 bushels; Corn, 36,038 bushels; Oats, 32,900 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull and nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; do. No. 2 do., $1 35; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn a shade lower; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western Corn at 65½c. Barley active; sales of 10,000 bushels Milwaukee at $1 30; 10,000 bushels do. on private terms; Canada held at $1 60@$1 65. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 48c.@50c. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Rye nominal; Western held at $1. Dressed Hogs $6@$6 50. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—Flour quiet at $7@$7 25. Wheat firm; sales of sample lots at $1 35@$1 40. Corn steady; sales of old Ear at 55c.@56c.; Shelled, 55c.; new Ear, 52c.@55c. Rye firm at 92c.@93c. Oats quiet at 41c.@48c. Barley firm and in fair demand. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork held firmly at $15 50, spot or December. Lard steady; sales of Kettle at 8½c.@8¾c.; Steam, 8⅛c., spot; 8¼c., January; 8½c., February. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; offerings light; sales of Shoulders at 5⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear sides, 7c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders held at 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c., Clear Sides, 8c., all new. Hogs quiet; prices range from $4 60@$5 25; receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 600 head. Green Meats nominal for spot; weather unfavorable. Whisky firm at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Clover-seed dull at $9. Timothy held at $2 50@$3. Flax-seed, $1 90@$1 95. Flour fairly active for medium and low grades; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat in fair demand, at full prices; Red at $1 60; Amber, $1 65; White, $1 85. Rye steady at 92c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow at 77c.@79c., for old; 65c.@70c. for new; Mixed Western, 77c. Oats active; White, 55c.@57c.; Mixed, 53c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 9⅝c.; Refined, 13¼c. Whisky held at 96c. for Western, in iron.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Flour steady, firm, and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn active; Southern White, 65c.@70c.; do. Yellow, 67c.@72c.; Mixed Western excited and unsettled; 75c. bid; held at 76c. Oats dull; Southern, 48c.@51c.; Western Mixed, 48c.; do. White, 49c. Rye quiet. Hay unchanged. Provisions unsettled and weaker, but nominally unchanged. Western Butter firm and active; good to choice rolls and tubs, 25c.@30c. Coffee firm; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 23½c.@25c. Whisky unsettled; small sales at 99½c.; in round lots 98c.@99c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 49; Amber Michigan nominally $1 48, January; $1 52, February; No. 1 Red, $1 51½; No. 2 do., cash, $1 45; January, $1 48. Corn firm and in fair demand; High-mixed, cash, 59½c.; December and January, 60c.; February, 61½c.; New, 57c.; Low Mixed, 58c.; New, 57c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 45¾c.; No. 2, 44¼c. Clover-seeds sold at $5 10@$5 15. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 75. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat and 9,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Flour steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat—Market better but quiet; sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn firm; sales 2,000 bushels at 70c.@71c. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn-meal—$1 35 for Bolted and $1 30 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22@$24 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 17¼ for No. 1; $1 14¼ for No. 2, cash; $1 15, January. Oats steady at 37½c. for No. 2. Corn excited; prices higher at 58½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 78½c. for No. 1. Barley firm, and in fair demand at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $15. Hams, in pickle, 9c.@10c. Lard dull and nominal; Kettle, 8½c.; Steam, 8¼c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, and 5,000 Hogs. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour and 33,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer, at $1 40@$1 50. Corn firm at 50c.@55c. for New, shelled and sacked. Oats steady at 40c.@45c. Hogs quiet at $5@$5 10. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $15@$15 50. Bacon nominal; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9c.@10c.; Steam, 8c.@8½c. Green Meats sold at 5c. for shoulders, 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 91c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye quiet. Corn firmer; sales one car No. 2 Western Mixed at 77c. Barley—Common grades more active; sales fifteen cars No. 2 Two-rowed State at $1 40. Oats very firm and in good demand.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; sales of Extra at $1 61; No. 1 White, $1 56@$1 57; Amber Michigan, $1 45. Corn steady at 60½c. Oats in good demand at 41c. Hogs sold at $5 70. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 5,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce at 70c. in store. Oats firm and scarce at 53c.@54c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Pork firm and scarce at $16.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—Grain—Market quiet and nominally unchanged; holders firm. Petroleum firmer, quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,371 bales; exports to Great Britain, 794 bales; to the Continent, 1,004 bales; to France, 550 bales; coastwise, 1,914 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 51,358 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,304 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,172 bales; to the Continent, 2,254 bales; to France, 1,795 bales; coastwise, 7,391 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 536 bales; gross, 765 bales; exports coastwise, 230 bales; sales, 425 bales; spinners, 70 bales; stock, 16,097 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 678 bales; gross, 4,976 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,432 bales; to the Continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 732 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; spinners, 570 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c. Net receipts, 13,070 bales; gross, 14,627 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,354 bales; to the Continent, 5,945 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 6,700 bales; stock, 185,642 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 62,455 bales; gross, 68,856 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,567 bales; to the Continent, 19,460 bales; to France, 6,078 bales; coastwise, 3,220 bales; sales, 43,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton active and firm; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 3,924 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 64,478 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,974 bales; exports to Great Britain, 996 bales; to the Continent, 1,357 bales; coastwise, 2,886 bales; sales, 15,000.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—Cotton strong; Middling, 15½c. Net receipts, 6,702 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,493 bales; sales, 2,355 bales; stock, 109,320 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 34,728 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,078 bales; to the Continent, 12,115 bales; coastwise, 5,345 bales; sales, 11,730 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c. Net receipts, 2,445 bales; exports coastwise, 3,261 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 42,856 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,983 bales; gross, 15,984 bales; exports coastwise, 8,444 bales; sales, 12,000 bales.

SELMA, Dec. 12.—Cotton—Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c. Weekly—Receipts, 2,989 bales; shipments, 3,334 bales; stock 1872, 7,198 bales; 1873, 6,940 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 12—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 95¼, ex-coupon; 10-40s, 92; new 5s, 92⅛.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £13,000.

6 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 95⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 37⅛.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 92⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, ⅛d. dearer. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export, and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 468,000 bales, including 83,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 48,000 bales, including 21,000 bales American. Actual export, 11,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 17,000 quarters, including 5,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 8½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8 5-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅝d. Provisions—Beef, 85s. ₱ tierce for New Mess. Pork, 70s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Wheat 13s. 5d.@13s. 8d. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 1d.@12s. 7d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 36s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American. The stock afloat is 318,000 bales, of which 180,000 are American.

6 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Refined Petroleum, 13d.@13¼d. ₱ gallon; Spirits do., 12¼d.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s.@63s. 6d.; Linseed-cakes, £11@£11 10s. ₱ ton; Whale-oil, £33 ₱ ton; Linseed-oil, £29 6s.@£29 9s. ₱ ton; Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 15.—Nos. 116, 128, 151, 154, 155, 157, 137, 161, 160, 162.

MARINE COURT.—Calendar for Non-enumerated Motions and Appeals from Orders.—Held by Shea, C. J., and Spaulding, J.—Baylis vs. Engineers' and Manufacturers' Publishing Company; Kable vs. Fleisch; Oakes vs. Clayton; Same vs. Same; Lowenberg vs. Köper et al.; Hewson vs. Fuller; Sprague vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; Allion vs. Winship; Poillon vs. Bernheimer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

The People, &c., McGowan vs. Green; order denied.

Mayer vs. Mayer; memorandum for counsel.

Trustees of the Episcopal Funds, &c., vs. Shephard et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Casanova vs. Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania; memorandum for counsel.

Egbert vs. Crullender, Jr.; memorandum for counsel.

Ryan vs. Connolly; motion granted or denied conditionally. See memorandum.

In the matter, &c., Petition of Harlem Library to vacate assessment, &c.; order granted.

By Judge Daniels.

Ames et al. vs. Redlich et al.; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Pendleton vs. Hughes et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Barrett.

Hamilton et al. vs. Hallenbeck; motion granted.

By Judge Fancher.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Salem et al.; report confirmed and order for payment of surplus granted, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Townsend vs. Martin; Durand vs. Duncan; Earle vs. Engs; orders entered.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Maher vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; case and amendments settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 141.—*Davis vs. Bilsland.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Montana.—This was an action to enforce a mechanic's lien claimed by the defendant in error upon the building and premises known as the International Hotel, in Helena, Montana, owned by one Germain, and the question arose in a contest for the property between Bilsland and the plaintiff in error as to which was prior and paramount, the title under the lien, or that claimed by the plaintiff in error under a mortgage executed to him by Germain. Under the laws of Montana, the cause was tried as a proceeding in chancery, but without a written stipulation and request to the Court to make a finding of facts, and it is here contended that this does not entitle the parties to a review here. In the absence of such stipulations and request the parties consenting to waive a jury stand concluded by the judgment of the court on all matters submitted to it. But if the case is considered, then it is submitted the court below erred in its rulings on the questions presented. R. Leech and E. Totten for plaintiff in error; J. H. Ashton and U. Wilson, for defendant.

No. 278.—*Gray vs. Rollo.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, submitted under the twentieth rule.—In this case the appellee refused to allow a note of Gray, given jointly with one Gaylord, which had come into his hands as assignee in bankruptcy of the Merchants' Insurance Company, to be paid out of insurance due from the company to Gray's firm; and this proceeding was instituted to compel such an adjustment by the assignee, the appellant claiming the right to have the losses due and payable to his firm set off against this note. The assignee claims that a debt in due right cannot be set off against a debt in another right; that an indebtedness of Gray and Gaylord to the Merchants' Insurance Company cannot be set off against the indebtedness of the company to Gray and his partner in business—Gray Brothers.

James S. Norton for appellant; A. M. Pierce for appellee.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Daly and a Jury.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Guiteman & Brother vs. The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company.—This action was brought to recover $20,000, as the value of fifteen cases of woolen goods shipped on board the City of Baltimore, and alleged to have been injured while the vessel lay in the Liverpool docks. The circumstances of the loss were that the vessel was taking in coal from a vessel lying alongside, when a storm arose and the coal vessel, draging her anchor, stove in one of the Baltimore's dead lights, causing her to spring a leak, and resulting in the injuries complained of. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $18,791 19.

Martin Smith for plaintiff; T. C. T. Buckley and A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE A [illegible] copies just received of A REGAL WORK, THE ALBUM OF THE PASSION PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU, comprising sixty photographs of the scenes and tableaux taken by ALBERT, by command of the King of Bavaria. A series of etchings in [illegible], by ELIZA GREATOREX. A number of carefully [illegible] engravings on wood, and full descriptive letterpress; the whole edited by JOHN P. JACKSON, United States Consul at Munich. This work is printed in large quarto, on vellum paper, and only a limited edition [illegible] be prepared, of which [illegible] copies have been secured for the United States. Price to subscribers, [illegible]. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 4th av. and 23d st. This store is open in the evening during December.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY. PUT TO THE TEST. A NOVEL. By CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, JR. Cloth, 370 pp. $1 50.

The story is remarkable for the honesty and manliness of its purpose.—*New-York Arcadian, from advance sheets.* For sale by all book-sellers, and sent by mail on receipt of the price by the publisher, HENRY L. HINTON, No. 744 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEE & SHEPARD PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

By THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH TEN-MINUTE TALK On All Sorts of Topics. By ELIHU BURRITT, with an Autobiography of the Author. 12mo, cloth, $2 25.

This volume will include the author's observations of England, from which country he has recently returned, and will be uniform with his "Walks," published in London.

Latest book by ELIJAH KELLOGG.

A STOUT HEART, Or, The Student from Over the Sea. 16mo, illustrated ... $1 25

Being the concluding volume of THE WHISPERING PINE SERIES. Six vols., in neat box, illustrated. Per vol. ... $1 25

PAUL COBDEN'S New Books.

GOOD LUCK. 16mo, illustrated ... $1 25

Being the fourth volume of THE BECKONING SERIES. Four vols., in neat box, illustrated, 16mo, per vol. ... $1 25

An Example of Honor and Fidelity.

THE YOUNG ENGINEER. A Memoir of Frank Russell Firth. With an introduction by Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, and a sketch of the life of Otis Everett Allen. 16mo, cloth, with portrait ... $1 50

READY ON SATURDAY:

A GRANDFATHER'S STORIES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY. By N. S. DODGE. Fully illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey.

NEW SONGS FOR LITTLE PEOPLE. By Mrs. Dr. ANDERSON. Fully illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey. 16mo, cloth.

. For sale by all book-sellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. List of recent publications sent free to any address.

LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, NEW-YORK.

THE LATEST HOLIDAY BOOKS.

CHILD-WORLD. Part I. By GAIL HAMILTON. Illustrated Holiday Edition. Small quarto, $1 50; Popular Edition, $1.

CHILD-WORLD, PART II. GAIL HAMILTON'S LATEST JUVENILE. Uniform with "Child-World," Part I. Holiday Edition. Fully Illustrated. Small quarto, $1 50. Popular edition, $1.

Nothing better has been offered in English to children for years.—*New-York Tribune.*

SANTA CLAUS LAND. By Miss AMANDA M. DOUGLAS, author of the "Kathie Stories," &c. Holiday Edition. Uniform with "Child-World." Fully Illustrated. Small quarto, $1 25. Popular edition, cloth, extra, $1.

It is a wonderful and interesting story, well adapted to delight little readers.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

JUST PUBLISHED: THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. Comprising a Biography of Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, and Douglass Jerrold. A sketch of the career of each writer as an author, extracts from his works, and specimens of manuscript. Portraits and Illustrations by Robert Harris. Cloth, extra, gilt top, $2 50

We commend it both for interest and merit; and more information and pleasure cannot be bought for the price than in this volume.—*Philadelphia Age.*

NEARLY READY: AN ELEGANT GIFT BOOK. THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF GOD, AND WHAT THE POETS HAVE SAID OF THEM. With an Original Poem by JOHN G. WHITTIER. Written expressly for this volume.

. For sale by all book-sellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by SHEPARD & GILL, Publishers, Boston.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS.

(1.) RAPHAEL'S BOOK OF MADONNAS, containing copies of his most celebrated works, 14 in all, photographed in the best style of the art by Rockwood, with descriptive letter press. Imperial 4to, Turkey Morocco antique, $12; cloth, extra full black and gold ornate, with large chromo medallion inlaid in cover, $8.

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(3.) SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTERS OF THE PASSIONS AND IMAGINATION. By Mrs. JAMESON. 4to, with 11 steel-plate Illustrations, same styles and prices as above.

For sale by all book-sellers.

LEAVITT & ALLEN, BROS., Publishers, No. 8 Howard st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1873, At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Board of Directors: $500,000 International Railroad Company, 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each. $500,000 Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company 8 per Cent. Convertible Bonds, indorsed by the International Railroad Company; interest February and August, $1,000 each. A statement of the present condition and future prospects of the Company can be obtained at their office, No. 52 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each. Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each. Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan. ROBERT SHERRARD, JR., President. NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of 1,000 each.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on Dec. 16, 1873, at 12 M., by HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, for account of whom it may concern: Seventeen First Mortgage Bonds of the Ridgefield Park Railroad Company of $1,000 each; and Six of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockland Central Railroad Company of $1,000 each.

ROBERT STUYVESANT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12:30 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, 100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Rail-road Company seven per cent. guaranteed stock, $50 each.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE by-laws of The New-York Steam Power Company regulating the election of Trustees and officers of said company:

III.—ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual election of Trustees shall be held on the second Wednesday of January in each year, at the office of the company in the City of New-York, at such hour as the board shall direct, or if no other hour be designated, then at 1 o'clock P. M. At the same time and place two inspectors shall be chosen to hold the next annual election. Such election shall be by ballot—each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote.

IV.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President, Vice-President, (who shall be chosen from among the Trustees,) Treasurer, and Secretary shall be elected annually within forty days after the election of the Board of Trustees, and they shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen, save in cases of removal by the board or other disqualifications.

Vacancies in office may be filled at any meeting of the board, notice being given of such intention.

Such election shall be by ballot, and a majority of the whole board for the time being shall be necessary to a choice.

COAL AND WOOD.

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL; BRIGHT, BLAZING, $12 per ton, delivered. Send orders to yard, No. 333 East 14th st.

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STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

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ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

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UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

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Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

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AND ALSO HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF

ROBES, JACKETS,

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THE GRAND CENTRAL Toy, Doll, and Fancy Goods establishment of R. H. MACY & CO. will remain OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS. GOLD, SILVER, RUBBER, PEARL, AND IVORY PENCILS AND PEN-CASES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Gold, Silver, and Ivory-mounted WALKING CANES, The LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden lane.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, ROBERT HOE, Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 9, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 31, 1873, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States at this station, during the five months commencing Feb. 1, 1874. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal. For further information apply to CHARLES HUMPHREYS, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Assistant Commissary Subsistence.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE-ENGINES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of Dec. 13, 1873, for building four self-acting chemical fire-engines. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

DRESS-MAKING.

M. SULLIVAN'S DRESS-MAKING ROOMS, NO. 27 East 18th st., corner Broadway.—Dresses, cloaks and suits made in best and most stylish manner, at much less than usual prices. Ball and party dresses a specialty.

VELVET BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS.—Bargains: $10 Bonnets reduced from $15; $11 Velvet Hats reduced from $25; Panic Bargains, CHILDREN'S Hats, Holiday Gifts. BINNS' Millinery, No. 779 Broadway. Avoid mistake.

A BUSINESS MAN, WHO WILL BE IN CALIFORNIA from one to three months, will transact confidential business or commission; reference [illegible]. Address PERRY, Station A.

OUR FOREIGN WARS.

INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES SINCE 1789.

A DASH AT TRIPOLI—SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND—ALGIERS PUNISHED—TEXAS—CANADIAN REBELLION—"FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT"—WAR WITH MEXICO—THE KOSZTA CASE—MINOR MATTERS.

The definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, closing the War of the Revolution, and assuring our national independence, was signed at Paris on the 3d day of September, 1783, by David Hartley, M. P., on the part of Great Britain, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay on the part of the United States. Peace had been proclaimed on the 19th of April previous, just eight years from the first shedding of blood at the battle of Lexington. The army was disbanded Oct. 13, and the last of the British troops left New-York Nov. 25, 1783, just ninety years ago. Thus, after the long Revolutionary struggle, we began our legal national existence, "at peace with the world, and all the rest of mankind," and were recognized by other Governments as a legitimate member of the family of nations.

MISUNDERSTANDING WITH FRANCE.

Our earliest international difficulty was with France, in consequence of the conduct of Citizen Genet, who came here as Minister in 1793, but undertook to fit out privateers in our ports, to seize and condemn vessels, &c. President Washington demanded and France granted Genet's recall.

In 1796 the French Directory refused to receive our Minister, and French cruisers began to capture our vessels. Washington convened Congress in June, 1797, and an act was passed declaring previous treaties void. The overthrow of the French Republic and the accession of Napoleon made a settlement easy, and nothing was left except the still unsettled or unpaid French claims for depredations before 1801.

WAR WITH TRIPOLI.

This miserable little State having made various unjust demands, and denounced war against our Government, the President sent a small squadron into the Mediterranean with assurances of a desire for peace, but with orders to protect our commerce in any event. One of the Tripolitan cruisers having engaged our small schooner Enterprise, a mere tender, was captured after a great slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single American. No further attack was made, as our commander was not authorized to go beyond the strict line of defense. The President instructed our representatives at Tunis and Algiers to inform the Barbary Governments of our desire to be at peace, and that we would engage in no war except upon actual necessity. In the following year (1803) Commodore Preble bombarded the town and forts of Tripoli, capturing or sinking in all seven gunboats. About this time the frigate Philadelphia, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, struck a rock in Tripoli harbor and was captured, her officers and crew becoming prisoners. The Commodore was a prisoner for more than a year and a half. In the following February Lieut. Decatur, (afterward Commodore,) undertook in a small schooner, with only seventy men, to retake or destroy the Philadelphia. He succeeded in setting the frigate on fire in spite of a furious assault from two corsairs and the shore batteries. Tripoli was again bombarded in August of that year. Next year, (1805,) a treaty was concluded (June 3) between the United States and Tripoli, one result of which was the release of all American captives for the consideration of $60,000.

SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The main facts of our second war with the mother country are so clearly remembered that we do not propose to enter minutely into the record, but shall be content with giving a few of the circumstances that led to the collision. The first overt act occurred June 22, 1807. On that day our frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Barron, which had been ordered to the Mediterranean, was overhauled shortly after clearing Hampton Roads, by the British ship-of-war Leopard, one of a squadron then, or about then, at anchor in our waters. An officer was sent from the Leopard to the Chesapeake, with a note from the Captain of the Leopard respecting some deserters from his Majesty's ships, supposed to be serving as part of the crew of the Chesapeake, and inclosing a copy of an order from Vice Admiral Berkeley requiring and directing the commanders of vessels under his command, in case of meeting with the American frigate at sea, and without the limits of the United States, to show the order to her Captain, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from certain ships therein named, and to proceed and search for them; and, if a similar demand should be made by the American, he was permitted to search for deserters from their service, according to the customs and usages of civilized nations, on terms of amity with each other. Commodore Barron answered that he knew of no such men as were described; that the recruiting officers of the Chesapeake had been particularly instructed by the Government, through him, not to enter any deserters from his Britannic Majesty's ships; that he knew of none such being in his vessel; that he was instructed never to permit the crew of any ship under his command to be mustered by any officers but the ship's own; that he was disposed to preserve harmony, and hoped that his answer would prove satisfactory. On the receipt of this answer, the Leopard ranged alongside the Chesapeake, and opened a heavy fire upon her. The latter, unprepared for action, made no resistance, but remained under fire about half an hour, when, having suffered serious damage, and had three men killed and eighteen wounded, Commodore Barron ordered his colors to be struck, and sent a Lieutenant on board the Leopard to inform her commander that he considered the Chesapeake the prize of the Leopard. The commander of the Leopard sent an officer, who mustered the crew of the Chesapeake, took four of the men, and left the vessel to go where she pleased. Commodore Barron, finding the Chesapeake considerably injured, returned to Hampton Roads.

As soon as the news came President Jefferson issued a proclamation which interdicted the harbors and waters of the United States to all armed British vessels, forbade intercourse with them, ordered a sufficient force for the protection of Norfolk, (Hampton Roads,) and directed such other preparations as the case required. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our Minister at London to call on the British Government for the satisfaction and security which the outrage required.

In 1809, (March 1,) the embargo was repealed; Congress interdicted all trade with France and England, and in April passed an act to raise additional forces. On the 23d of April, Mr. Erskine, British Minister to the United States, pledged his Government to repeal its anti-neutral decrees by the 10th of June, and in consequence the President proclaimed that commercial intercourse would be resumed on that day. This arrangement was disavowed by the King, and Mr. Erskine was recalled. He was succeeded by Mr. Jackson, who soon gave offense to our Government; whereupon official intercourse with him was suspended, and he was recalled.

On the 12th of November, 1811, reparation was made by the British for the attack on the Chesapeake. Augustus J. Foster, the British Envoy, informed our Secretary of State that he was instructed to repeat to the American Government the prompt disavowal made by his Majesty on being apprised of the unauthorized act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, whose recall from a highly important and honorable command immediately ensued as a mark of his Majesty's disapprobation; that he was authorized to offer, in addition to that disavowal on the part of his Majesty, the immediate restoration, so far as circumstances would admit, of the men who, in consequence of Admiral Berkeley's orders, were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, to the vessel from which they were taken; or, if that ship was no longer in commission, to such seaport of the United States as the American Government may name for the purpose; and that he was also authorized to offer to the American Government a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors. The President acceded to these propositions, and the officer commanding the Chesapeake, then lying at Boston, was instructed to receive the men who were to be restored to that ship.

The message of the President to Congress (presented a week before the above apology) indicating an apprehension of hostilities with Great Britain, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House reported resolutions for filling up the ranks of the army, for raising an additional force of 10,000 men, and for authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers. On the 16th of May there was an engagement between the United States frigate President and the British sloop-of-war Little Belt, the latter giving the first fire and having eleven killed and twenty-one wounded, while on the frigate only one man was wounded.

On the 3d of April, 1812, an embargo for ninety days was laid upon all vessels in port or to arrive. An act was soon after passed to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares, and merchandise during the embargo. On the 1st of June the President sent to Congress additional documents on the subject of our relations with Great Britain. He stated, as hostile acts, the impressment of seamen, the seizure of persons on the high seas as British subjects, though sailing under the American flag; the violation of the rights and peace of our coasts by British cruisers; the blockading of their enemies' ports without an adequate force, and the Orders in Council affecting neutral rights; suggested a suspicion that the Indians had been incited to acts of hostility by British agents, and submitted the question, "whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations and accumulated wrongs, or, opposing force to force in defense of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events!"

Two days afterward the Foreign Relations Committee presented a manifesto of the causes and reasons of war with Great Britain, concluding with a recommendation of an immediate appeal to arms. The next day (June 4) a bill declaring war against Great Britain passed the House; it passed the Senate on the 17th, was signed by the President on the 18th, and war was formally declared by proclamation the next day, June 19, 1812. The minority in the House of Representatives entered a protest against the war, declaring that the subject of impressment had once been satisfactorily adjusted in a treaty between the British Court and the American Envoys Monroe and Pinckney. (The minority or anti-war party in Congress was no mere trifle, the vote being, House, for war, 79; against, 49; Senate, for war, 19; against, 17; total for war, 98; against, 66.)

Thus we came to the second war with Great Britain. We do not propose to recount its progress, as our purpose is only to show and for what reasons and by what processes we got into it. The last action of consequence was the battle of New-Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815; peace had already been agreed upon, (Dec. 24, 1814,) but the fact was not known in the United States.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

Scarcely had we settled affairs with Great Britain when trouble arose with Algiers, then a power of considerable consequence. The Dey had violently and without just cause obliged the Consul of the United States and all American citizens in Algiers to leave that place, in violation of the treaty then subsisting between the two nations: he had exacted from the Consul, under pain of immediate imprisonment, a large sum of money to which he had no just claim, and these acts of violence and outrage had been followed by the capture of an American vessel and the seizure of an American citizen on board a neutral vessel; the captured persons were yet held in bondage, except two who had been ransomed, every effort to obtain the release of the others proving abortive; and there was reason to believe that they were held by the Dey as means by which he calculated to extort from the United States a degrading treaty.

In March, 1815, war was formally declared against the Algerines, and an expedition under Commodore Bainbridge was ordered to the Mediterranean. The advance squadron, under Commodore Decatur, speedily found the enemy, and captured two ships, one their principal vessel, commanded by the Algerine Admiral. The American commander, after this demonstration, hastened to the port of Algiers, where he readily obtained peace, in the terms of which the honor and rights of the United States were especially recognized by the relinquishment, on the part of the Dey, of all pretensions to tribute from our country or any of its citizens. The appearance, soon after, of Commodore Bainbridge, with a powerful force, satisfied all the Barbary States that their best policy would be to refrain from interference with the commerce of the people of the United States, and ended all trouble for us in that quarter.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The first act of importance that opened the war in Texas was Nov. 28, 1835, when ninety Americans and Texans whipped 300 Mexicans at San Antonio de Bexar. In March following Santa Anna captured the place, and Col. David Crockett, Col. Bowie, (inventor of the bowie-knife,) Col. Wm. Travis, and other leaders were victims. [The Texan war not being a matter legally concerning our Government, we pass it over.]

THE REBELLION IN CANADA.

The United States could not fail to be interested in the "Patriot war" of 1837-39. A rebellion of considerable importance, headed by Papineau, Dr. Nelson, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, and others, was in action against British rule. Great sympathy was given them in our States, and hundreds of our people gave them aid and comfort, many to the extent of taking arms. On 30th December, 1837, at 2 o'clock in the morning, about 100 loyalists from Canada surprised the steam-boat Caroline, on the American side of the Niagara River, killed twenty-two out of thirty-four persons on board, set the boat on fire, and sent her, flaming, down Niagara Falls. Of course there was tremendous excitement, so great that President Van Buren sought to allay it by a proclamation (Jan. 5, 1838,) warning such citizens of the United States as had violated their duties to return to their homes; that all persons compromising the neutrality of our Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces would render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under our laws, which would be rigidly enforced. [This cost Van Buren many votes in the subsequent Presidential election.]

The Patriot war was soon over. Those assembled on the Vermont frontier in April surrendered to Gen. Scott and dispersed. In May a body of masked men burned the steam-boat Sir Robert Peel, in the St. Lawrence, and in November, 1838, the final blow was struck by the defeat of the patriots near Prescott. Some Americans were executed or sent to Van Dieman's Land, but nothing was done for them by our Government.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW FOR FILIBUSTERS.

Just as the Patriot war closed, President Van Buren issued a proclamation (deemed by some at the time to be cruel) warning "all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, to whatever condition they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, but they will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded."

"FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT."

Dec. 15, 1845, Gen. Cass made a war speech in the Senate on the Oregon boundary question, and Congress passed an act that the President might, at his discretion, notify Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupation of that Territory. A few months afterward the boundary dispute was amicably settled, but in the meantime all the irresponsible mischief-makers went for war. It was to be 54° 40', (the southern line of Russian America,) or fight.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

March 28, 1846, Col. (Gen.) Taylor's "Army of Occupation" reached the Rio Grande. The annexation of Texas was a foregone conclusion, just as its independence of Mexico was pre-arranged in our South-western States and secretly favored by a powerful party. The desired result soon followed. Taylor was attacked by the Mexicans, though it was a mere skirmish. It was enough, however, and resulted in the most remarkable declaration of war on our record. The words were, (Act of May 12, 1846:) "Whereas, war exists by the act of Mexico," &c., and it was done. The President was authorized to call for 50,000 volunteers, and $10,000,000 was the war appropriation.

The principal events and results of this war are so well remembered that we need not refer to them in detail. Gen. Scott captured the City of Mexico Sept. 12, 1847, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, declaring peace, was ratified May 30, 1848. As for the causes that led to this war, the less said about them the better—the overruling object was achieved in the annexation of Texas, and that object was the fortification of the slave power, as an offset to the rapidly growing free Territories of the North-west.

THE KOSZTA CASE.

The last affair of national consequence that we have to mention is known as the Koszta kidnapping. One Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, but who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, was violently seized while in a coffee-house at Smyrna (June 21, 1853) by a boat's crew from the Austrian war frigate Hussar, and hurried on board that vessel. The populace attacked the Austrian crew, and two persons were killed. Our sloop-of-war St. Louis, Capt. Ingraham, was in port, and the Captain, hearing that Koszta was to be taken away, demanded his surrender (July 2) before 4 o'clock P. M., and brought his guns to bear on the Austrian. The matter was finally compromised by placing Koszta in charge of the Governor of Smyrna, at the instance of the American Minister to Turkey. On the 21st of September he was released, and sailed for the United States. There was a long correspondence between Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, and Secretary Marcy, it resulting in the justification of Capt. Ingraham, who was given a medal and soon afterward promoted.

MINOR EVENTS.

Among international complications that did not amount to seriousness are such as the Meranda expedition (1805-6) against Spanish South American States; breaking up a Brazilian colony on the Falkland Islands; irritation in France in 1835 over Jackson's message looking toward reprisals because a certain indemnity was not paid, and temporary recall of the French Minister; raid upon Tampico in 1835 by twenty men, who were promptly shot; Lieut. Wilkes' severe punishment of the Fiji Islanders for killing two officers of his exploring expedition; the various filibustering operations of Lopez, Walker, and others; and a great number of disagreements concerning boundaries might be added here, but space forbids it.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The entrance of a hostile naval force into our harbor, so as to be in a position to shell New-York or Brooklyn, has been previously shown in these columns to be impracticable. Although the war feeling arising out of the Cuban difficulty has somewhat abated, owing to a probable peaceful solution of the question at issue, still a brief description of the fortifications on Governor's Island will not be without interest. The trouble arising out of the capture of the Virginius has not caused any unusual preparations to be made at Governor's Island; nor has the force stationed there been increased. This force merely consists of two companies of 100 men each, besides a number of recruits, ranging from 100 to 400. The difficulties with Spain have not reached that position which would justify the War Department in increasing the number of men usually stationed on the island. The fort is constructed on a square, with bastions. On its western face the curtain between the bastions is broken and a redan thrown out, the faces of which are flanked by the bastions at each side. The rampart is riveted with solid masonry, and the counterscarp with brick. The relief of the work is about twenty feet, and the ditch is about thirty feet wide by fifteen deep. The parapet is of brick and sod, riveted on the interior. It mounts about eighty guns and takes about 200 men to garrison it. The salients of the bastion are armed with 15-inch Columbiads, weighing 49,100 pounds, and throwing a shell of 320 pounds 5,730 yards. The gate of the work is a massive structure of brown stone. Ascending the slope of the banquette, the north-eastern bastion is reached. It flanks the approach to the gate and its guns sweep the eastern curtain. A number of 10-pound Parrott rifled guns, and 8 and 10-inch Columbiads are mounted on this bastion. Its north-west face commands the East River. The south-east is situated on Buttermilk Channel, and commands and enfilades South Fort to the east. The principal face of the work looks directly toward Staten Island. Here are the heaviest batteries, no less than thirty 10-inch guns being in position. Through the curtain a gate is pierced, and a path cut through the glacis leads to Castle William. The latter was built in 1811, and is a circular stone casemented fort, and is pierced for eighty-four guns in three tiers; it mounts six 15-inch guns en barbette. The gorge of the Castle is closed by a wall eighteen feet high, in which is the gate. Along the southern shore, from Castle William to South Fort, a powerful battery is now nearly completed. It will be armed with thirty-six 15-inch guns, and will completely sweep the Upper Bay. The South Fort is situated on the south-eastern extremity of the island. It mounts eighteen heavy guns. It commands the entrance to Buttermilk Channel in an oblique direction. The guns on the various forts are effectual at a range of about four miles, and if any hostile fleet succeeded in passing the works at the Narrows, and escaping the fire of Forts Hamilton, Richmond, and Tompkins, it would surely be destroyed when brought within the reach of the guns of Governor's Island, Fort Wood or Bedloe's Island, and Fort Gibson-on Ellis' Island.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Le Follet says each season has its own special materials. Woolen makes, cashmere, or fine cloth; velvets, plain or fancy; poplin, striped or plain; sicilienne, a mixture of wool and silk, are all now in favor. Passementerie and fringe, mixed with jet and beads, is still very much used. Tabliers are made entirely of passementerie; they are rounded at the sides, and finished off by wide sash-ends of moire, forming a trimming to the skirt, and a passementerie trimming to match is made for the bodice.

Buttons of innumerable styles are to be seen, and, as we mentioned last month, are quite important accessories to a toilet just now.

The robes "Princesses," without tunics or upper skirts, are much worn for dressy occasions.

The breadths of trained skirts are cut in unequal lengths, augmenting in length as they approach the back; they are quite even at the top, the bottom of the skirt being rounded to form the train.

The pouffs, though still worn, show a very decided decrease of their former exaggerated size; they are formed in the manner we have before described by the back breadths being cut longer, and plaited or gathered in at the side.

Tunics are very much less worn; they are, however, still in use, made very short in front, rather longer behind, either draped at the sides so as to form a pouff, or the two ends tied loosely across under a buckle. Polonaises, if made of cloth, may be very plain, merely having a row of large buttons, or two rows of smaller buttons, to fasten them, and a hem with a double stitching all round; or they may be more elaborately trimmed with passementerie in plaques, tassels, and olives. The pockets which are so much worn, add very greatly to the style; they are made large, and placed in front, on the hips, or at the back. Sometimes there are five—two in front, two behind, and a small breast-pocket.

For evening costumes silk is at present the material most preferred; the shades of color that have been fashionable during the last month or two are still in vogue—the paler shades and those especially adapted for gas-light being reserved for full dress. For ball dress the bodices will be made low at the back, but higher in proportion to the front.

Crêpe lisse, or gauze frills, are considered the most becoming. There is a softness about the shade and texture which renders it peculiarly becoming to the complexion. It should be made double or quadruple, with a ribbon placed along the centre hiding the plaits. A similar frill is also worn round the cuff and up the opening of the sleeve.

The fraise with a plastron is a very recherché complement to a dress, and a few models of such, given in detail, may prove useful to our readers.

A fraise à plastron of black gros de Suez, piped with white, and fastened by jet buttons.

Berthes are always pretty for young ladies. They may be made of muslin, crossed at the waist in front, and pointed at the back, and formed entirely of plaits of an equal width, close together, and trimmed with real or imitation Valenciennes, sewn at the edge of a bouillonné which is lined with a band on the bias; through this a bright-colored ribbon is drawn. To render the berthe richer in appearance, a band of embroidery may replace the bouillonné.

There are some charming little gilestes composed of white faille. Black velvet pockets are placed on the basques in front, and a small breast pocket is put on crossways. The buttons are of black velvet, and cords of jet and passementerie cross the plastron, in the style of the Hussar jacket.

For full evening toilet, lace, ribbon, and flowers will be employed as trimmings. The latter, we are told, will be many of them of a very fanciful description—products of the artist's imagination; but, although not to be found in Flora's dictionary, they produce, it is said, a very good effect under the gaslight.

There is but little change in the shape of hats and bonnets latterly, but there is a slight difference in the way of putting them on. They are no longer placed so far back on the head as was the custom to wear them during the Summer.

The rage for buckles, arrows, and other ornaments of jet and steel continues. Mother-of-pearl is also beginning to be employed in this manner, not only for hats and bonnets, but for looping up tunics, or fastening ends and bows.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Alabama and Georgia are both talking about holding conventions to revise their constitutions. In the latter State Gen. Augustus R. Wright, one of the old-time Democratic leaders, has expressed himself in regard to the project, in this characteristic way: "Georgia is not yet ruined. It is in our power to save her. By every consideration that can move upon the heart of the patriot, let us rally to her rescue. The paltry question of the removal of the capital, which seems to be exercising the Atlanta papers, has nothing to do with it. As the Constitution now stands, Georgia may be involved hundreds of millions in a year or two; owners of city property ruined by the vote of Africans, and whites more trifling than the negroes. I simply suggest these points. Of course there are others of importance to be attended to. I regard this question of a convention as one of the most critical and important that has ever arisen in the State."

CHEAP FREIGHTS.

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

LETTER III.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my last letter I disposed of the questions as to distance and time between the Oswego and Oneida Lake route to Troy, and from Oswego to the same point via the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain route. I shall now examine Mr. McAlpine's estimate of the cost of transport by the two routes in question. Both are equal as far as Oswego, for to that point from the upper lakes, the 1,000-ton propeller is common to the two routes, and it is the merits of the route from Oswego to Troy, by canal, with a transhipment at Oswego, and the advantages of the route from Oswego, by the St. Lawrence and Champlain route to Troy, that are now in question. In the report of Messrs. McAlpine, Kirkwood and Childe, the cost of transport was fixed at 4 mills per ton per mile, on large ship-canals, and at 2 mills on lakes. Mr. McAlpine, in his late report, after elaborate calculations, determines the cost of transport by the Oneida and Oswego Canal at a little less than 1½ mills per ton on lakes, and 3½ mills on ship-canals, the difference being, no doubt, in consequence of the enlarged character of the navigation and size of vessel.

FIRST, FROM CHICAGO TO TROY VIA ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

	Miles.		
Lake Navigation:			
From Chicago to Kingston	1,077		
Lake Champlain	134		
Total	1,211	at 1½ mills,	$1 82
River Navigation:			
From Kingston to Caughnawaga, equal to lake	169	at 1½ mills,	25
Canal Navigation:			
Welland	28		
Caughnawaga	34		
Champlain	25		
Total	87	at 3½ mills,	30
Hudson River improvement	40	at 2 mills,	8
Total cost per ton			$2 45

SECOND, FROM CHICAGO TO TROY VIA ONEIDA LAKE AND OSWEGO.

	Miles.		
Chicago to Oswego	1,077		
Oneida Lake	23		
Total	1,100	at 1½ mills,	$1 82
Oswego to Troy:			
Oswego Canal	21		
Canal to Oneida Lake	13½		
Oneida Canal	6		
Erie Canal to Troy	128		
Total	169	at 3½ mills,	59
Add cost of transhipment			20
Besides twelve hours' detention, interest, and insurance			
Total			$2 61

Or, say a difference in favor of the Champlain route of 20 cents per ton. Yet Mr. McAlpine declares "that comparing the cost, we find a difference of 47 cents per ton in favor of the Oneida Lake route, or seventeen per cent. less than by the Caughnawaga route." Although this same gentleman, with Messrs. Kirkwood and Childe, declared in their report of 1858, that by taking the large lake vessel through to Whitehall "the cost would be twenty cents per ton less than by the way of Oswego, even if the Champlain Canal should not be enlarged, so as to allow the large lake vessel to go direct to New-York," and, again, when the St. Lawrence and Caughnawaga improvements are completed, it will be by far "the cheapest mode of communication to New-England and to New-York."

It, perhaps, was not necessary to have gone into this question so minutely. The great fact is acknowledged by Mr. McAlpine, and not contradicted by the Oswego Board of Trade, that it is impossible to take the lake vessel of 1,000 tons, carrying 50,000 bushels of grain, through from Oswego to Troy without breaking bulk, and transferring cargo into barges of 500 tons. It is also admitted by all that there is no difficulty whatever of taking this 1,000-ton vessel down the St. Lawrence and into Lake Champlain, to discharge her Western cargo at Burlington, or to go on to New-York, without transfer of cargo or breaking bulk. These are facts not disputed. I have shown that even if the cargo could be transferred at Oswego, at the rate of 5,000 bushels per hour, there would be a detention there of at least ten hours, and that the Champlain route is the quickest and cheapest route, while the cost of the work necessary by the one is admitted to be over $25,000,000, while the improvement of the Champlain Canal from Whitehall to Troy is estimated at $6,000,000. The route by the St. Lawrence will be beneficial to the whole of the Eastern States, as well as to New-York, and place all of these States in direct communication with the West and with the great timber regions of the Ottawa Valley.

The Oswego Board of Trade declare that the Oneida Lake route has the advantage of "two weeks' earlier navigation in the Spring and two weeks later in the Fall;" while the facts prove that the St. Lawrence Canal and Lake Champlain are open earlier and later than the Erie Canal. Then again we are told of "the fogs of the St. Lawrence." We have all heard of the fogs around Newfoundland and in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, but it is quite new to learn of fogs on the St. Lawrence above Montreal. Again, the Oswego Board say "it is the oldest route." This is also an error, for I have before me a statement showing that Major Gen. Ira Allen, of Vermont, applied to Gen. Holdimand, Governor of Quebec, in 1784, for a license to open up "a navigable ship canal from Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence by the way of the Surrell River."

The whole subject seems to me of such great importance to both countries that I have been anxious that the facts as to both routes should be fairly stated. I have shown that Mr. McAlpine's statement, of there being 165 miles canal navigation below Oswego on the Champlain route—is an error, and that when the St. Lawrence is improved the canals on that river on the downward voyage will not be used. The first canal is the Caughnawaga of 34½ miles from the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain. The next is from Whitehall to Fort Edward of 25 miles, or 59½ miles in all. The improvement of the Hudson to Troy of 40 miles is more a river than a canal, but even taking it as a canal we have thus ninety-nine and a half miles ship-canal on St. Lawrence route, instead of 165, as stated by Mr. McAlpine, and 200 miles via Oswego route. The St. Lawrence River below Kingston has all the equivalents of lake navigation, both as regards speed and freedom. But an objection is urged that the Washington Treaty, although it gives the United States the right to use the St. Lawrence, yet "it does not protect nor extend to the Caughnawaga Canal," and that "the United States Government cannot expend its money on foreign soil." Now, Canadians do not desire the United States Government to spend money in Canada, but I think they are anxious to have such a good understanding between their kindred people in the United States as to create a feeling of entire confidence with each other in choosing and using any route of transport, either by canal or railway, no matter whether a part of such route may be in the territory of the United States or in Canada, when the result of using such a route will be to lessen the cost of transport from any one point to another. It is of the very highest importance, in the interest of both countries, to cherish and promote the most liberal principles of trade between each; and having some experience of the feeling in Canada, I am sure everything will be done to insure and guarantee every reciprocal advantage that may be demanded in the way of transport.

The late J. B. Mills, a civil engineer, of the United States, of great eminence and experience, declared in 1870, "That it is a truth beyond all controversy, that the people of the Dominion of Canada have, by the formation of the country, greater natural facilities for presenting, even for the City of New-York, the best line for the carrying of the Western and North-western States, and we of the State of New-York have to act only a little in concert with them to derive the full advantage of these at a very small cost, considering the favorable and inevitable results." "The distance from the westerly end of the Welland Canal to Troy is, via the St. Lawrence and Champlain route, 590 miles, of which 500 miles will be free and uninterrupted lake and river down-stream navigation, and 90 miles, on the down voyage, is canal. I arrive at the conclusion that it will take 4 days and 13 hours to carry a ton of freight from Lake Erie to Troy or tide-water." Again, "the St. Lawrence line is open from 12 to 18 days longer than the Erie Canal, and we can carry a ton of freight at $1 95 less than by the Erie Canal." Mr. Mills says further, "it is said we are to have a ship-canal from Oswego to tide-water. Such a work will be about 200 miles long, which possibly may be had for twenty-five millions of dollars, but in the name of common sense and judgment, why spend that when you can get a better line, one of greater capacity, of quicker transit, for one-fourth the sum, which will be returned to the Treasury of the State in tolls in about four years." It is satisfactory that this opinion was also approved of by Walter Shanley, Esq., civil engineer and contractor for the Hoosac Tunnel, who in writing to Mr. Mills declared that "I am satisfied that the only solution of the problem of how the water communications between Lake Erie and the Atlantic can be made to keep pace in capacity with the growing trade of the West, and of New-York, is to be found in the work so clearly pointed out by you."

It is also still more satisfactory that Mr. McAlpine, in 1858, with his colleagues Messrs. Kirkwood and Childe, expressed a similar opinion by declaring that "the economy of time and transport by the Lake Champlain route could not fail to attract a very large share of Western States, New-England, and New-York trade," and "when the route of the St. Lawrence is improved it will present the cheapest mode of communication, not only to the seaboard, but also to New-York and New-England."

I have now done. I have tried to curtail my remarks within the least possible limit, and beg to thank you for the space you have given me. It will not, I think, be denied that the subject is one, the most important, perhaps, that can be considered at the present time; and it is one to which, I regret to say, the Government of this country has not given adequate attention. I have no doubt as to the advantages of the Northern route, through the St. Lawrence, if properly improved, being the best, and I do not doubt the result, for nature has been lavish to us, and all that is now wanted is, for art to aid what nature has given us in adapting our canals and other improvements to the natural navigation. In such a policy you are as much interested as the people of Canada. The federation of all the British North American colonies makes us no longer a mere set of disconnected provinces, each having its separate exclusive rights. We are now almost independent, having free commercial intercourse with each other, under the General Government, and we have thereby greatly increased our financial and political power as well as our general prosperity; nor do I doubt the advantage that would inevitably flow from the greatest freedom of commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. From our geographical position, our interests, like our territory, are mutually connected. Nor can the natural advantages of either country ever be adequately developed without the mutual benefits and assistance which would result from a well-considered system of reciprocal trade and free rights of transit between each.

JOHN YOUNG.

OUR GREAT LAKES AND RIVERS, AND THEIR RELATION TO CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1866 I submitted to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, a memoir on the rain-sheds of the Mississippi River and its great tributaries, with a view of showing a practical plan of engineering their flood waters so as to prevent the destruction of dikes in the lower delta basin of this river, and to reclaim its waste swamps, marshes, lagoons, and morasses, and in process of time to elevate them by delta deposits from the flood waters by their spread over greater superficial area into productive cotton and sugar plantations.

Before presenting this memoir officially to the late Secretary Stanton, I had laid the plan in detail before men eminent in science and of long and intimate acquaintance with the regimen of this river, its seasons of floods and their effects on existing systems of diking its lower bed, and their insufficiency to save plantations from destruction and the City of New-Orleans from yearly danger of submersion. The plan had received the indorsement of those men and they had urged me to lay it before the War Department.

Again, at a later date, I submitted another memoir to the War Office, when Major Gen. Schofield was the Acting Secretary of that office, as auxiliary to my first, showing the practical idea of diverting the surplus waters of Lake Superior into the Upper Mississippi, so as to make that river at all seasons navigable by steamers directly from the lake to the Gulf of Mexico. And, in like manner, to divert the surplus waters of Lakes Huron and Michigan by an artificial river into the Illinois in such volume as shall at all seasons make it navigable by steamers to the Gulf. And again, to convert the Wabash and Erie Canal, by sinking and widening its bed, into a river navigable by steamers from Lake Erie, through the Wabash and Ohio, to the Mississippi and the Gulf.

These memoirs were called for by resolution of Congress, and published in large numbers as Congressional documents. The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia took the subject up, printed large numbers of the memoirs, and gave them general circulation to scientific societies, colleges, and universities throughout the country.

Since that time, seven years ago, this plan for regulating the hydraulics of our great rivers and lakes, and utilizing their surplus waters by skillful engineering, to the great purposes of national defense, and the vast cumulative commerce of the West, has slept, and has received little public or other attention. This is not strange, as it had no such name as Lesseps to propose it, although it presented far less difficulty than the undertaking his indomitable will, perseverance, and skill have accomplished in opening the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean and the Indian Sea to the steamers of all Europe. Have we failed to produce engineers of less audacity, daring, and skill than France and Egypt? Is our country behind Egypt in the spirit of enterprise and the progress of the nineteenth century? Or, is the vast wealth of the West—its inexhaustible natural resources, its growing commerce in all the great staples of home and foreign trade—of less importance to this nation than the commerce of India, China, and Japan to the Viceroy of Egypt, or any people in Europe?

These are questions of the gravest and most solemn import, and should not be answered without serious thought. If the plan is practical, and within the possibilities of engineering skill, it is of momentous importance and magnitude, and should be undertaken and accomplished at whatever cost to the nation's exchequer. But I here assert that it is not only possible, but that it is practical, simple—yes, as simple as the simplest problem in hydraulic engineering, economical and easy of accomplishment. In this paper, however, I shall only attempt to show by figures and facts that the surplus waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and Erie, wasted by evaporation spread out over a superficial area of *one hundred and seven thousand square miles,* before they reach Niagara Falls and discharged through Niagara River into Lake Huron, if drawn off as I propose into the narrower channels of artificial rivers, will furnish a constant feeding supply of water which, added to their existing volumes, will at all seasons make the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, the Wabash, and Ohio Rivers navigable by steamers from those lakes direct to the sea.

THE FIGURES AND FACTS.

The superficial area of water-shed of Lake Superior is, in square miles, 51,630; superficial area of lake, in square miles, 38,875; yearly rain-fall of rain-shed of this lake, in square inches, is 28.38; yearly evaporation, in square inches, from this lake, 15.93; excess of rain-fall over evaporation, 12.45. Discharge of water per second, in cubic feet, over Sault St. Mary, 90,783; and this vast waste of the surplus water of this lake into Lakes Huron and Michigan is spread out over an evaporating surface of 70,260 square miles. This lake averages 900 feet depth of water, and is 630 feet above the level of the sea. Lakes Michigan and Huron have a rain-shed, in square miles, of 70,220; superficial area of water, in square miles, 51,721; yearly rain-fall of rain-shed, in square inches, 29.28; yearly evaporation, in square inches, 23.27; excess of rain-fall over evaporation, in square inches, 5.91. These lakes discharge, per second, through St. Clair Lake and River, 235,726 cubic feet of their surplus water, and they are 600 feet above the level of the sea. Lake Erie has a superficial area of 30,184 square miles. The superficial area of its rain-shed is 10,114 square miles; its yearly rain-fall is, in square inches, 32.84; its yearly evaporation, in square inches, 24.25; excess of rain-fall over evaporation, in square inches, 8.29. This lake discharges every second over Niagara Falls 242,829 cubic feet. Its average depth is 120 feet, and it is 565 feet above the level of the sea.

These figures furnish the basis of calculation for the volumes of water that can be furnished by artificial rivers from Lake Superior to feed the Upper Mississippi, from Lakes Huron and Michigan to feed the Illinois River, and from Lake Erie to feed the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, so as to open these lakes and their commerce direct to the sea by steamers.

The problem for the engineer is simply this: To take from the west end of Lake Superior, 760 feet above the level of the sea, enough of its surplus water, by an artificial river into the Chippewa River, that heads near Lake Superior and empties itself into the Mississippi River near Lake Pepin, 740 feet above the level of the sea, to float steamers from the great lake to the Gulf. The surplus water of this lake is 90,000 cubic feet per second, and this vast volume falls over the Sault St. Mary into Huron and Michigan, and is ten times the volume that the Upper Mississippi pours over the Falls of St. Anthony. Twenty thousand cubic feet of that water per second will make the Chippewa always navigable to the Mississippi, and abundantly feed this last river and keep it navigable in seasons of low water by droughts.

In the same manner the surplus waters of Lakes Huron and Michigan can be carried as a constant feeder to the Illinois River, so to keep it navigable in seasons of low water, by enlarging into the proportions of a river for steamers the Chicago and Illinois River Canal.

The enlargement of the Toledo and Wabash River Canal presents no serious obstacles. It requires only deep cutting, so as to set the flow of water toward the Wabash and Ohio Rivers at the point where the difference of level takes the rain-fall to the Ohio Valley.

Lakes Huron and Michigan feed Lake Erie with 233,726 cubic feet of water per second, and Lake Erie discharges over the Niagara Falls into Lake Ontario 242,829 cubic feet per second.

The physical effect of drawing away from the south end of all these lakes the feeding supply, as proposed by my plan, is to lessen the volume of water that is now supplying Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River; but this effect will be but insensibly felt, as it does not take from them their water-shed supply, but economizes the water that is lost by the evaporation of the great superficial areas of Lakes Superio Huron, Michigan, and Erie. It simply changes their flow from the north to the south; the basins of these lakes preserving their comparative level with the sea.

These are clear figures drawn from facts and statistics that are perfectly reliable. The problem, therefore, presents no formidable obstacles to the engineer, armed as he is to-day, with mechanical means to tunnel mountains, to dredge morasses, to viaduct valleys and streams by artificial rivers. To mere laymen, in the unexhausted domain of the engineer, it may appear startling and gigantic in difficulties and proportions, but I here assert, with undoubting confidence, its practibility and inexpensive cost, as compared with the great results it will bring to the aid of commerce, trade, and the nation's defense and wealth.

Another view. The effect of these additional weights and volumes of water on the regimen of the rivers into which they shall flow, being a constant supply, will be to deepen their channels by the increased velocity of current and its severer arrosion on all sandy and soft bottoms, rather than to widen the beds.

As these surplus waters all come in confluence in the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Ohio, their effect on the lower delta bottom of the Mississippi to deepen the river-bed between the dikes, will be of great advantage, and render more easy the mechanical means in constant use by the Government to keep the mouths of the river open to large vessels by dredging.

It is confessed that the existing system of diking the Mississippi River has failed to give security to the plantations of its great delta basin and to the City of New-Orleans; and yearly experience demonstrates its insufficiency, if not its failure, as a barrier to its great floods. I contend that the mischief of the existing system will steadily grow into proportions of great magnitude, yearly increasing the work of dredging through the constantly increasing sand deposits, and making entrance into the mouth of the river from the Gulf more and more difficult.

And I assert that this cumulative and constantly growing mischief does not limit itself to the mouths of the Mississippi River alone. The vast delta deposits constantly discharged into the Gulf by the waters of the Mississippi, increasing yearly its sand-bars, and mingling with the heavier salt water of the sea, hug the shores of the Gulf in both directions, and are carried by the tides and storms into the mouths of the rivers hundreds of miles round the Florida Keys, the coast of Louisiana, and Texas, creating bars in the mouths of their navigable streams, and obstructing navigation to and from the sea.

This is an evil of great magnitude already, and is constantly increasing. It is in a great degree consequential on the system of diking the Mississippi so as to carry its flood waters, with all their delta material, into the Gulf, instead of spreading them out over the low morass, swamp lands, lagoons, and inner bayous and lakes of the delta basin, so as to deposit the delta material, and elevate by yearly cumulative deposits these low wastes into cultivatable lands, raised above ordinary high water and floods. The drainage through waste rivers properly engineered, of the yearly great flood-waters of this river, spread out over the greater superficial area for evaporation in the swamps, waste low lands, lagoons, and lakes will be taken up by delta soils and evaporated so as to avoid any great or destructive inundations by the breaking and the washing away of the levees. There is no lack of room for the spreading out of these flood-waters into the low wastes and basins, where they originally flowed before the system of diking confined them in the narrow channel of one stream, giving them torrent and destructive force into the Gulf, making new islands and shoals there by delta deposits, and creating a great malarial interior bayou of morass and swamp, one ever-existing cause of pestilence and plague.

In connection with the question of cheap transportation, I urge the consideration by Congress of the plan here foreshadowed for the reduction of freight rates and as resolving the perplexing problem of cheap transportation. On the 25th October THE NEW-YORK TIMES gave place to my first letter, in which I put forth more specifically my views of the bearing of this plan on the cheap freight-rate question. I there asserted, as I do here now, that this question resolves itself to bring the great commerce of the West and North-west direct to the sea, and to all the Middle and Southern States by water transportation. The ruinous freight rates on all the main staples of life produced in the West and North that now reach the North, South, and Eastern markets by railroad transportation, are at the very foundation of existing commercial distress and disaster the country through. And while railroad companies control the great freightage of the West to its markets at home and abroad, freight charges will never be reduced, and starving bread rates will still continue.

It is doubtless sound political economy for all Governments so to regulate their commerce that the main staples of life shall and can be commanded by the laboring classes and the poor. With cheap bread comes cheap labor. With cheap labor, existing disastrous prices of the food necessary for health must come down. When the farmers' and grocers' rates of prices are lowered, merchants must again mark down their goods, made cheaper by the less cost to the manufacturers. And then specie payments and the good old honest rates of living will not be slow to return and re-establish on better bases the relations of labor to capital and trade.

God has given to this people an heritage in land and water, in vastness and power, unequaled on any other continent. Our lakes and rivers constitute a geographical perfection in the combinations of trades, commerce, productions of soil, and mechanic industries that would enrich the world and supply all its inhabitants with the means of independence, if, on principles of compensation and equilibrium of exchanges, they are skillfully made to perform their offices in contributing to the nation's greatness and wealth.

But God has not yet given to us engineers with the audacity and skill to use these elements of hydraulics, supreme in their everlasting power over all other sinews of a nation's greatness, to magnify the country's fame in the development of man's capabilities to control and subjugate them to his will, and to enlarge the resources of the continent.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier General United States Army.

PHYSICIANS' PRIVILEGES.

THEY MUST TESTIFY IN THE COURTS WHEN CALLED UPON.

An interesting ruling was made by Judge Aldrich, in the Superior Court, Boston, in regard to the privileges of physicians, the question arising out of the assault upon Mr. Simeon A. Brittan, in his office in that city, on the 7th of November last. After vainly endeavoring to obtain information before the Grand Jury from Mr. Brittan and his physicians as to who committed the assault upon him, the jury were conducted into the court, and Assistant District Attorney Cheney stated the fact of the assault, and said that the physicians in attendance upon him had been duly summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, and after taking the oath had refused to testify upon important points of the investigation. The questions put to them in the jury-room were: "Did Mr. Brittan inform them who the party was that assaulted him, and if so, who was that person?" The witnesses had declined to answer these questions, saying that the statements made to them by Mr. Brittan were while they were acting in a professional capacity, and they proposed to keep them secret. The physicians in question were Dr. George J. Arnold and Dr. John P. Ordway, and as they were then in court he moved that they be directed by the court to proceed to the Grand Jury Room and answer the questions.

In answer to a suggestion from the court that he would hear any statement on the other side in regard to why the motion should not be allowed, Dr. Arnold said that in refusing he had not desired to subvert the ends of justice; such information as he had received would not and could not be made public in a court of justice; as hearsay statements, he had no right to repeat them, and as they were made strictly for his private ear when acting in a professional capacity, he considered it his duty not to divulge them.

Dr. Ordway expressed the same ideas as had been done by Dr. Arnold on the question of subverting the ends of justice, and said that on one occasion when he visited Mr. Brittan he appeared insane. His reason for refusing to testify was wholly on professional grounds, and he considered that he had no right to disclose the confidential and private statement of a patient. In so concluding he disclaimed any intent to bring either the court or the Grand Jury into contempt.

Mr. A. A. Ranney, acting as legal adviser of the physicians, stated his belief that the questions were incompetent as against a third party; they related not to what the parties committing the offense had said, but what Mr. Brittan had told them.

Mr. Cheney said that there were complaints upon which the Grand Jury were acting, one for an assault upon Mr. Brittan by some person unknown; another for an assault committed by Mr. Brittan on some person unknown; and the third for perjury committed by Mr. Brittan in the Grand Jury room, in saying he did not know who assaulted him, when he had previously informed the doctors upon the point. Mr. Cheney again asked that the motion be allowed and the physicians be ordered to testify.

Judge Aldrich then said that the highest aim of civilized government was the administration of justice, and nothing could be subordinate to it. It was the duty of every citizen, when called upon as a witness in the administration of public justice, to testify and to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in the question at issue. This was a rule which had but one exception, and that was the relations between an attorney and a client. In this exceptional case, justice could not be done were an attorney required to divulge statements made in consequence of knowledge obtained by the relations existing. But in the case of the physician it was quite different. He (the court) could easily understand the feelings of the physicians as men and as professional men, but in this regard they were not privileged; no such relations as existed between attorney and client could possibly exist or grow out of the relations between physician and patient; they were not at liberty to withhold, by any privilege, the testimony sought; if any such communication had been made, it was not a communication which they could legally keep from the Grand Jury. There was not a greater or more responsible position to which a citizen could be called than that of a Grand Juryman, and he was sworn to make true presentments of all matters which came under his observation and jurisdiction. It was the duty of the court, therefore, to inform the gentlemen that it was clearly their duty to comply with the request made by the Government attorney, and in doing so his Honor intimated that he expressed not only his own convictions, but those of the Chief Justice and others of the court with whom he had conferred in the matter. In conclusion, Judge Aldrich said he did not wish to make a compulsory order, as he could not conceive after what had been said, that they would refuse to answer the questions.

THE MONITORS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 7th inst. says that the business of recruiting sailors, marines, and landsmen, for service in the United States Navy, is now being pushed forward at the office of Capt. Wright, in that city. About 800 men have been enlisted and forwarded to New-York and Key West. Recruiting is going on at the rate of forty or fifty men a day. They are forwarded to their destination as fast as possible—250 having been sent on the 5th. From Capt. Kells the *Times* learns that the eight iron-clad monitors, now moored at Algiers, are ready for service at short notice. Their names are as follows: Winnebago, 4 guns; Kickapoo, 4 guns; Chickasaw, 4 guns; Iris, 2 guns; Klamath, 2 guns; Yuma, 2 guns; Umpqua, 2 guns, and Etlah, 2 guns. These iron-clads are considered more than sufficient for the defense of the mouths of the Mississippi against any foreign fleet that may be likely to approach with hostile intentions.

It was reported in New-Orleans that a board of examiners from the Navy Department, at Washington, were there, examining certain steam merchant ships, with a view to employing them as armed transports.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN MARYLAND.

Gov. Whyte, of Maryland has refused to interfere with the due course of the law in the case of Joseph Davis, who was convicted of the murder of a miller named Abraham Lynn, in Carroll County, of that State, on the 5th of April, 1873. The day fixed for his execution is Friday, the 6th of February next. The warrant is directed to the Sheriff of Carroll County, in which the murder was committed. Gov. Whyte has also issued the warrant for the execution of Wm. H. McCotter, convicted of murder in the first degree of his father-in-law, Robert Insley, in Dorchester County. The documents require the executions to take place on the day named before the hour of 2 o'clock. These two make ten death warrants Gov. Whyte has signed since he has been in office—not quite two years. Under seven of these warrants executions took place, one murderer's sentence was commuted to the penitentiary, and the time for the execution of the last two has not yet arrived.

THE PROPOSED NEW CABLE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO IRELAND.

On Saturday last, L. Oliphant, Esq., Mr. Von Chausen, F. Ricketts, Esq., engineers and electricians of the Direct United States Cable Company, who have recently arrived from London, made a visit to Rye Beach, for the purpose of making an examination of the proposed site for the landing of the submarine cable which is to be laid from the coast of Ireland to America. They were accompanied to Rye by Gov. Straw, Hon. Daniel Clark, Judge of the United States District Court, Col. Arthur M. Eastman, the agent of the new cable company, and Hon. John B. Clark, the editor of the Manchester *Daily Mirror*. The party from London were, according to the Boston *Journal*, much pleased with the facilities offered at Rye Beach for the termination of the cable. It is now thought the cable will be landed near Straw's Point, a few rods from Gov. Straw's Summer residence. The new cable, which is to be the largest ever made, is to be 3,000 nautical miles in length, is about half completed, and will probably be landed at Rye in August next.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible] Western Union... 73	100 Panama... 98¾
[illegible] do...c. 73½	100 Ohio & Miss... 30
400 do... 73½	300 do... 29⅞
[illegible] do... 73⅝	400 do... 29¾
1700 do... 73¾	600 do... 29⅝
[illegible] do... 73⅞	200 do... 29¾
1400 do...c. 73¾	100 Han. & St. Jo... 27½
2700 do... 73⅞	400 do... 27⅝
[illegible] do... 73¾	300 do... 27¼
400 do... 73⅞	200 B., H. & Erie...c. 2⅝
1200 do... 74	1700 Union Pacific... 32½
[illegible] do... 73⅞	500 do...c. 32½
[illegible] do... 73¾	1500 do... 32⅝
[illegible] do... 73⅝	1300 do... 32½
[illegible] do... 73½	1000 do... 32⅝
[illegible] do... 73⅝	500 do... 32¼
700 do... 73¼	50 do... 32⅛
[illegible] do... 73⅛	1300 do... 32¼
[illegible] do... 72⅞	400 do... 32⅛
[illegible] do... 73	500 do...s3. 32
[illegible] do... 72⅞	400 do... 31⅞
[illegible] do... 72¾	300 do... 31¾
[illegible] do... 72⅝	500 do... 31⅝
[illegible] do... 72¾	300 do...s3. 31⅝
[illegible] do... 72⅞	1000 do... 31¾
200 Mariposa L. & M... 9	5700 do... 31⅞
[illegible] Pacific Mail... 39¼	1800 do... 32
[illegible] do... 39	2100 do... 31⅞
[illegible] do... 38⅞	700 Rock Island... 99½
[illegible] do... 39	400 do... 99⅝
[illegible] North-west'n..b3. 56⅝	100 do... 99¼
[illegible] do...c. 56½	500 do... 99
[illegible] do... 56¾	1200 Tol. & Wabash... 53½
[illegible] do...s3. 56½	500 do... 53⅝
100 do... 56¼	400 do... 53¼
[illegible] do... 56	100 do... 53⅛
[illegible] do... 56⅛	1200 do... 53
500 North-western Pf. 72	200 do... 52¾
200 C., C., & I. C...s3. 26¾	200 do... 52⅞
[illegible] do...c. 26¾	200 do... 53
300 Lake Shore... 75⅞	200 St. Paul... 41⅝
200 do... 75¾	100 do... 41¼
[illegible] do... 75⅞	100 do... 41
1000 do... 76	100 do... 40⅞
[illegible] do... 76⅛	100 do... 40¾
[illegible] do... 76	300 do... 40⅝
100 do... 75⅞	100 do... 40½
100 do... 76¼	200 do... 40¾
[illegible] do... 76⅛	100 do... 40⅝
100 do... 76	200 do... 40¾
100 do... 75⅞	100 do... 40⅞
100 do... 75¾	400 do... 40¾
200 do... 75⅝	20 St. Paul Pf... 64½
2100 do... 75½	200 A. & P. Pf...c. 13
2200 do... 75⅝	400 N. Y. C. & Hud... 95¾
400 do... 75½	200 do... 95½
100 do...c. 75⅝	100 do...b3. 95
[illegible] do... 75⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62...111½	$1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N...114⅛
[illegible],000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 b. c...115	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...114½
[illegible],000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, 12...c. 115¼	2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...111⅝
[illegible],000 U. S. 6s, C., '81 b.c...c. 111½	18,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 12...112

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, new,	300 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 95½
Jan. & July.. 11½	20 do... 95¼
1,000 Missouri 6s... 92½	300 Erie R...b. c. 44⅝
1,000 Long Dock bds. 92¼	300 do...s30. 44⅛
2,000 do... 92½	20 Ill. Central... 99
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s,	80 C. & N. W. Pref.. 72
b3... 92	100 do...b. c. 71¾
1,000 Union P. 1st... 85	300 C. & N. W...b. c. 56
1,000 do...b. c. 84⅝	600 do... 55¾
20,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 70¼	100 do... 55⅞
2,000 do... 70	100 do... 56
2,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 71	600 do... 56¼
2,000 D., L. & W. 2d. 100	300 do... 55⅞
2,000 D. L. & W. Conv. 94½	200 do... 55¾
20,000 Tol. & W. Con.	100 do...b30. 56
Conv... 74¼	1200 U. P. R...b. c. 32
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 93	2500 do... 31⅞
2,000 Gt. W. 2d... 79¾	200 do... 31¾
4,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 91	1200 do... 31⅞
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 72	2400 do... 32
1,000 O. & Tol. 1st... 83½	600 do... 32⅛
4,000 do... 83	1500 do... 32¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 86	1000 do... 32⅛
2,000 do...c. 86	300 do...c. 32⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 100	100 do...b3. 32¼
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95	1500 do... 32⅛
3,000 do... 94½	1100 do... 32
21,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 74½	3300 do... 31⅞
2,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10. 93	700 do...s3. 31¾
5,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 83	5300 do... 31¾
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 89	500 do...b3. 31⅞
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 65	2500 do... 31⅝
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 27	100 do...c. 31⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. Con.	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c. 99
Coupon G. B. 79½	220 N. J. Cen...100
18 Bk. of Commerce. 112	240 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 40⅞
20 Bk. of Republic...100½	200 do... 40¾
30 Fourth National. 100	100 do...b3. 40⅞
200 Consol. Coal... 48¾	300 do... 41
300 W. U. Tel...b. c. 72⅞	300 do...c. 40⅞
1100 do... 73	200 do...s3. 40¾
[illegible] do... 73⅛	50 do... 40⅞
[illegible] do... 73	550 do... 40¾
[illegible] do...c. 72⅞	300 do...c. 40⅝
900 do... 72⅞	1200 do... 40½
400 do... 73	300 do... 40⅝
500 do... 73⅛	100 do... 40¾
100 do... 73¼	100 do... 40⅞
200 do... 73⅛	200 M. & St. P. Pf...b. c. c. 64
[illegible] do... 73	200 do...c. 64¼
100 do...c. 72⅞	100 do... 64
[illegible] do... 73	400 T., W. & W..b. c. 53
[illegible] do... 72⅞	100 do... 52⅞
[illegible] do...s3. 72¾	100 do...c. 52⅝
1000 do... 72⅝	200 do...b3. 52¾
[illegible] do...c. 72⅝	100 do...c. 52¾
[illegible] do...s3. 72⅝	200 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. 89½
6 N. Y. Gas...130	250 do...b. c. 89½
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 38⅞	50 do... 89¼
[illegible] do... 39	20 Del., L. & W...100½
[illegible] do...c. 38⅞	15 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c. 126
100 do...c. 39	100 St. L. & I. M... 55½
[illegible] do...c. 39¼	100 Rens. & Saratoga. 103
100 do... 39¼	100 Ohio & M...b. c. 29¾
[illegible] do... 39⅛	100 do... 30
[illegible] do... 39	100 do...c. 30
[illegible] do... 38⅞	700 do... 29¾
[illegible] do... 39	100 do... 29⅞
[illegible] do...c. 38⅞	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 26⅞
[illegible] do...b3. 39	400 do... 26¾
100 do...s3. 39	100 do...s3. 26¾
60 Harlem...b. c. 121¼	100 do...b3. 26⅞
13 Mich. Cen... 74½	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 27
[illegible] L. Sh. & M. So. b. c. 75¾	100 do... 27⅛
200 do... 75⅝	100 do...c. 27⅛
200 do... 75⅞	100 do...b3. 27¼
500 do... 75⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.,
1700 do... 75½	b. c...b3. 36
100 do...s3. 75½	200 At. & Pac. Pf..b. c. 13
[illegible] do... 75⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible] Western Union... 72⅝	800 Lake Shore... 75½
[illegible] do...s3. 72⅝	100 do...c. 75⅝
700 do... 72½	300 do... 75¾
[illegible] do... 72⅝	200 North-western... 55¾
1000 do... 72½	200 Rock Island... 98¾
[illegible] do... 72⅝	300 do... 99
[illegible] do... 72½	300 Tol. & Wabash... 53
[illegible] do... 72⅝	100 St. Paul...c. 40⅝
500 do... 72¾	300 do... 41
400 do... 72⅝	200 do... 40⅞
10 Del. & Hudson...113	100 St. Paul Pref... 63¾
[illegible] Pacific Mail... 38⅞	100 do...b3. 63⅞
100 do... 39	1000 Ohio & Miss... 29¾
1000 Union Pacific... 31⅝	200 do...c. 29¾
700 do...s3. 31½	100 do...s3. 29¾
[illegible] do... 31½	1200 do... 30
[illegible] do...b3. 31⅝	700 do... 29⅞
[illegible] do... 31⅝	1000 Han. & St. Jo... 26¾
[illegible] do... 31½	100 do...s3. 26¾
1300 do... 31⅝	50 do... 27
2900 do... 31¾	100 do... 26¾
1200 do... 31⅝	100 do... 26½
600 do...b3. 31¾	70 Del., L. & W...100⅜
[illegible] C., C. & I. C... 26¾	100 do...100½
1100 do...s3. 26⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81,	$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81. 118½
R...115¾	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,
3,000 do...b. c. 115½	'65, new... 118⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	500 do... 118¼
'64...b. c. 115¼	1,500 do... 118½
10,000 do... 115⅝	6,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,
20,000 do...b. c. 115½	'67... 118⅞
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 112½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s. 92½	400 Union Pac. R. b. c. 31⅝
1,000 C. Pac. G. Bds. 95	300 do...b3. 31⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 1st M. 84½	1300 do... 31⅝
4,000 U. P. 10s, In... 70	700 do...s3. 31½
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 88½	4000 do... 31⅝
23,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 90	3000 do... 31¾
1,000 L. S. Con. R. Bs. 92	1000 do... 31⅝
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 26½	400 do... 31⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st,	1000 do... 31¾
St. L. Div... 85	100 do... 31⅝
1,000 B. & So. Ill. 1st. 90	600 do...s3. 31⅝
5,000 M. & E. 2d M. 100	300 do...b3. 31⅝
41 Bank of America. 150	300 do... 31½
700 W. U. Tel...b. c. 73	1900 do... 31⅝
1400 do... 72⅞	100 do...b3. 31⅝
[illegible] do... 72⅞	1400 do... 31⅝
[illegible] do... 72⅝	700 do... 31
[illegible] do... 72¾	500 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 95½
[illegible] do...c. 72⅝	600 do... 95⅝
[illegible] do... 72⅝	200 do... 95
[illegible] do... 72¾	400 C. & P. guar. b. c. 83½
1100 do... 72⅝	100 C. & N. W. b. c. b3. 56
[illegible] do... 72⅞	100 do... 55¾
1000 do... 72½	500 do... 55½
[illegible] do... 72⅝	400 do... 55⅝
[illegible] do... 72	100 do... 55⅝
100 Con. Coal of M'd... 49	100 do...s3. 55½
[illegible] do... 48½	100 do...b30. 55½
400 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 38⅝	100 do...b3. 55
[illegible] do... 38⅝	300 do... 55
[illegible] do... 38⅝	400 do... 54¾
[illegible] do... 38⅝	400 do... 54⅞
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 75⅝	100 do... 54¾
200 do... 75½	100 do... 55
200 do... 75⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 71
100 do... 75¼	400 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 98½
100 do... 75⅝	300 M. & St. Paul. b. c. 40⅝
100 do...s3. 75¼	100 do...s3. 40½
50 do... 75⅝	100 do... 40⅜
400 do... 75⅝	100 do... 40⅛
100 Panama...b. c. 98¼	200 do... 40⅝
100 do...b30. 98½	300 do... 40½
5 Illinois Central... 99	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 52⅝
100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 26½	400 do... 52½
100 do... 26⅜	400 do...c. 52½
200 do...c. 26¼	200 Del., L. & W...b. c. 100½
200 Col., C. & I. C. b. c. 26¼	300 do...100
200 do... 26⅛	300 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 29¾
100 do... 26¼	600 do... 29⅝
400 do... 26	300 do... 29½
40 Chicago & Alton. 100½	100 do... 29⅝
150 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c. 126	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000 Western Union... 72	100 North-west. b30. 55
1400 do... 71⅞	500 do... 54⅝
1200 do... 71¾	500 do... 54⅜
400 do... 71⅞	400 do... 54⅝
1300 do... 72	400 do... 54½
400 do... 72¼	200 do... 54⅛
100 do...s3. 72⅛	200 do... 54⅛
300 do... 72⅛	400 do... 54⅝
400 do... 72	400 do... 54⅜
400 do... 71⅞	700 do... 54¾
600 do... 71⅝	100 do... 54½
800 do... 71½	100 do... 55
1000 do... 71⅞	900 do... 54¾
600 do... 72	300 do... 54⅝
60 Amer. Ex... 59½	200 North-west. P... 70¼
300 Pacific Mail... 38⅝	100 do... 69½
400 do...s3. 38⅝	500 St. Paul... 40¼
200 do... 38¾	300 do... 40⅛
500 do... 39	300 do... 40½
300 do... 38⅞	200 do... 40⅜
300 do... 38¾	100 do... 40¼
100 do... 38⅝	100 do... 40¼
200 do... 38⅝	800 do... 40
200 do... 38½	100 do...b3. 40
100 do... 38⅝	200 St. Paul Pref... 63½
1200 N. Y. C. & H... 94⅝	800 Ohio & Miss... 29½
400 do... 94⅞	400 do... 29
300 do...s3. 94⅝	100 do...b3. 29½
200 do... 95	500 do...s3. 29½
100 do...b3. 95⅛	1200 do... 29½
100 do... 94⅞	200 Tol. & Wab... 52¼
100 Lake Shore... 75¼	100 do... 52⅛
100 do... 75¼	100 do... 52⅛
1100 do... 75	100 do... 52⅛
200 do... 75⅛	200 do... 52¼

300 Lake Shore... 75¼	300 Tol. & Wab... 52
100 do... 75⅜	100 do... 52⅛
100 do... 75½	500 do... 52
300 do... 75⅝	200 do... 52¼
100 do... 75¼	100 do... 52⅝
200 do... 75⅛	700 do... 52½
400 do...s3. 75	100 do...b3. 52⅝
300 do... 75	100 do... 52¼
600 do... 74⅞	100 do...s3. 52
1300 do... 75	300 do... 52
200 Del., L. & W... 100	100 Rock Island... 98
3300 Union Pacific... 31	200 do... 97½
700 do...s3. 31	600 do... 98
1100 do... 30⅞	100 do...b30. 98½
1600 do... 30¾	800 C., C. & I. C... 25⅞
1400 do... 30⅞	900 do... 25¾
600 do...b3. 31	100 do...s3. 25⅞
1800 do... 31⅛	200 do...b3. 25⅞
700 do... 31	600 do... 25⅞
600 do... 30⅞	1600 do... 26
200 do...b3. 30⅞	200 do...b3. 26⅜
800 do... 30⅝	100 do... 25⅞
1800 do... 30⅝	200 do... 25½
700 do... 30⅝	100 Atlan. & Pac. P... 11¾
2100 do... 30½	100 do... 10¾
400 Han. & St. Jo. 25¾	

FRIDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

Exchange on London, 60 days, was advanced to-day to 108¾@108⅞ ₱ cent. The sight rates 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. The leading Bankers were stiff in their asking rates, and a fair business was done for the steamers of to-morrow (Saturday) at the advance. The market for Exchange and some vague adverse rumors from Cuba (not borne out by direct telegraphic advices) advanced the Gold Room to 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent. This rise is also connected with reports from Washington that the whole of the Greenback reserves will have to be used.

In regard to the reserves of the Treasury in Greenbacks was supposed the question fully settled by the pressing wants of the Treasury itself. The prospect is almost immediate that the whole of the $44,000,000 will come out long before Congress will provide other Ways and Means for the deficiencies which the panic and our Naval preparations for possible War with Spain have brought upon the Treasury. But, as remarked heretofore, there is nothing in this which should seriously affect the market value of Gold in the present condition of our Foreign Trade balances.

On the contradiction of the Havana rumors in the Afternoon, the sales of Gold returned to 109⅞@109¾ ₱ cent.

Money keeps easy at Bank and on the Street to the Stock Brokers who borrow subject to call. The debtor Banks of October that sought relief from the Clearing-house are rapidly paying off their Certificates, and the whole relief measure will probably be wound up by the New Year. It is reported that the Central National Bank, which underwent a severe trial and a Clearing-house examination, at the height of the panic, will voluntarily reduce its Capital from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000, and *not* liquidate. This reduction of one-third is supposed to more than cover the impairment of Capital, which the Clearing-house Committee estimated at about one-fourth, or $750,000. There will be no further attempt, we believe, to revive the Commonwealth Bank. The Receiver is now paying a dividend of 30 ₱ cent. to Depositors.

At the Stock Exchange the appearances on the Share speculation were of dullness, and prices barely sustained from the closing figures of Thursday night. Later in the day this dullness produced a decline of ½@1@1½ ₱ cent. on most of the Railroad list, and ½@1 ₱ cent. on Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The market seemed to halt for new buyers after the rapid advance and heavy speculation earlier in the week, and after 2 o'clock the disposition in some quarters was to sell with considerable freedom on the decline. The transactions in Union Pacific were heaviest in amount.

The Railroad Mortgages, as far as dealt in at the Exchange Board, on moderate investment orders, were firm, and the Public Funds of the United States had another rise on the 5-20s of 1865 and 1867 of ½@¾ ₱ cent. The '67s sold at 118⅞; the '65s, May and November, 115½; the '65s, January and July, 118½ ₱ cent.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 12.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	110¾	111½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅛	118⅞
American Gold	109⅝	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅛	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	99¼	98½
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38½
St. Paul Common	41⅛	39¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	29½
Western Union	72¾	72
Erie	44½	44¼
Union Pacific	32¼	30⅝
Lake Shore	76	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛	52⅛
Harlem	120	120
North-west	56¼	54½
North-west Preferred	72¼	70
C., C. & Indiana Central	26¾	25½
Adams Express	93	91½
U. S. Express	67½	67
Wells-Fargo Express	74	74
American Express	60	59
Delaware and Lackawanna	100⅜	99½
Central New-Jersey	99½	99
Panama	99½	98
St. Paul Preferred	64½	63¾
Iron Mountain	56	55½

The Sub-Treasury Office received to-day $238,000 Gold for Customs, and paid out $80,000 Gold Interest and $288,000 on United States 5-20s of 1862.

The prices for the various Public Funds at the Exchange Board are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81... 115½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65... 118½
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81... 119	5-20 reg., '67... 114¾
5-20 reg., '62... 112	5-20 coup., '67... 118⅞
5-20 coup., '62... 112½	5-20 reg., '68... 114¾
5-20 reg., '64... 113	5-20 coup., '68... 118½
5-20 coup., '64... 115½	10-40 reg... 111¼
5-20 reg., '65... 113½	10-40 coup... 112
5-20 coup., '65... 115¾	5s, coup., '81... 111½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65... 114¾	6s currency... 111⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York... 120	American Exchang. 106
Manhattan... 140	B'k of the Republic. 99½
Merchants'... 116	B'k of N. America... 70
Mechanics'... 131	Irving... 122
Union... 125	Metropolitan... 123½
America... 150	Market... 110
City... 250	Corn Exchange... 115
Fulton... 141	Continental... 70
Greenwich... 208	Importers' & Trad'rs. 170
Gallatin National... 121	Park... 121½
State of New-York... 107	Central National... 60
Commerce... 112	Ninth National... 100
Mercantile... 90	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old... 79½	R. I. 6s... 100
Tenn. 6s, new bds... 79¼	Texas 10s, 1876... 82
Va. 6s, old... 37	Ohio 6s, 1881... 99½
Va. 6s, new bds... 40	Kentucky 6s... 100
Va. 6s, Con. bds... 50½	Ill. coup., 6s, '77... 95
Va. 6s, Def. bds... 9½	Ill. coup., 6s, '79... 95
Georgia 7s, new bds. 85	Ind. 5s... 102
N. Car. 6s, old... 24½	Mich. 6s, '78, '79... 95
S. Car. 6s... 23	Mich. 6s, '83... 95
S. Car., Jan. & July. 11½	N. Y. R. B. Loan... 101½
S. Car. 7s, 1888... 15	N. Y. C. B. Loan... 105¼
Missouri 6s... 92½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '74. 103
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is. 90¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75... 103
Mo. 6s. As. or Univ. 89	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77... 103
Louisiana 6s... 38	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78... 103
Cal. 7s... 104	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74... 103
Conn. 6s... 100	N. Y. 6s C. L., g., '87. 113

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 90	Del., L. & West. 1st. 103⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 90	Del., L. & W. 2d... 100
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 85	Del., L. & W. 7s C... 94⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 85	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 93½
Erie 1st Extended... 100½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D. 84¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83... 96½	Tol. & Wab. 2d... 86
Erie 5th 7s, '88... 96	Tol. & Wab. C. C... 74¼
Long Dock Bd's... 92	Gt. West. 1st, '88... 92⅝
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F. '85. 106¼	Gt. West. 2d, '93... 79¾
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s. 99½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st... 85
Albany & Sus. 2d... 94	Gal. & Chic. Ext... 100
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902... 91¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d... 95
Mich. C. C. 1st, 8s, '82. 105	Chic., R. I. & Pac... 103⅛
C., B. & Q. S. p. c. 1st. 109	Morris & Essex 1st... 103
Mich So. 7 ₱ c. 2d... 94	Morris & Essex 2d... 99
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 100	N. J. Cen. 1st New.. 102¼
Cleve. & T. S. F... 101	P., F. W. & C. 1st... 104
Cleve. & T. N. Bs... 99	P., F. W. & C. 2d... 100
C., P. & Ash. O. Bs... 99	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d... 89
C., P. & Ash. N. Bs... 92	Cleve. & P. C. S. F... 90
Buffalo & Erie N. Bs. 90	Cleve. & Pitts 3d... 89
Lake Shore Div. Bs... 88½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 88
Lake Shore C. C Bs... 94	Chic. & Alton 1st... 104
Lake Shore C. R. Bs. 92	Chic. & Alt. In... 91
Pac. R. 7s G. by Mo. 98	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 91
Cen. Pac. Gold Bs... 95	Ohio & Miss. Con... 89½
Cen. P. State Aid B. 100¼	Ohio & M. 2d Con... 77½
Western Pac. Bs... 82½	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 94¼

Union Pac. 1st Bs... 84⅝	St. L. & Iron Mt. 2d. 74
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s... 75½	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. d. 93
Un. Pac. In. 10s... 69⅝	M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D. 82½
Illinois C. 7 ₱ c., '75. 101⅛	M. & St. P. 1st I & D.. 80
B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s... 86½	M. & S. P. 8s, P. D... 103¼
Alton & T. H. 1st... 100	M. & St. P. 2d... 75
Alt. & T. H. 2d In... 70	Chic. & M. 1st... 92
North Mo. 1st... 82½	Joliet & Chic. 1st... 103
Chic. & N. W. S. F.. 100	C., C. & I. 1st... 82
Chic. & N. W. I. Bs. 92½	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 66
Chic. & N. W. C. Bs. 86	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 67
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s... 97¼
Chic. & N. W. Ext... 80	B., H. & E. 1st... 26⅝
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s... 87	B., H. & E. Guar... 30
Han. & St. Jos. L. G. 90	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. 72
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.. 78⅝	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. 50

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	94½	94¾
City 6s, new	100¼	100½
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	88	88¼
Reading	109¾	110
Lehigh Valley	58	..
Catawissa Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18
Northern Central	27	..
Lehigh Navigation	34	₱ About.
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

The suspension of payments by Messrs. Edson, Bradley & Co., Cloth Jobbers, Broadway, is reported to-day—their liabilities about $450,000.

The Panama Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 15. The transfers close Jan. 5.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. advertise a Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* on the Express Stock, payable Jan. 5. The transfers close Dec. 24.

The Harlem transfers close, for the January Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, heretofore announced, on Dec. 20.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company report as follows of their land department:

November, 1873, sales 13,865 acres for..	$68,990 50
Average price per acre	4 97
Total sales to Nov. 30, 1873:	
832,966 acres for	3,774,191 99
Average price per acre	4 53
Lands belonging to the company remaining unsold, 11,247,033 acres.	
Land grant bonds issued	10,400,000 00
Less canceled by department. $1,456,000	
Less canceled by Trustees... 352,000	—1,808,000 00
*Leaving bonds outstanding	$8,592,000 00
Nov. 30, 1873, land notes on hand, principal, (interest not included)	1,996,797 00

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the Specie value of $615,461; amount marketed, $818,652.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ELIZABETH M. CONKLING plaintiff, against ALFRED H. SENIOR and Sarah J., his wife; Edward M. Senoir and Emily M., his wife; Charles A. Senior and Elisabeth G., his wife; Amanda M. Senior, Philip Van Volkenburgh, Daniel E. Van Valkenburgh, Charles Brenneman, William Gibson, Louis W. Towt, E. Ludlow Cooke, J. Henry Whitmore, William C. Rhinelander, Ellis N. Crow, James Treanor, John Shea, Luther S. Bowman, James M. Shanahan, William P. Bowne, Thomas H. Harding, George Hollister, John M. Chamberlain, Joseph Malloy, and William Bennett, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1873.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The amended complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1873.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n22-1aw6w8

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLES ROLSTON, Andrew L. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Charles J. Williamson, Valentine Gleason, Gottlieb Engel, John Doe, and Richard Roe, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, with interest upon thirty thousand dollars from June 5, 1873, and interest upon thirty thousand dollars from July 7, 1873, and with interest upon fifteen thousand dollars from the 9th day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1873.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1873.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
n29-1aw6w8* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against GEORGE KUHN and JULIA KUHN, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Emanuel Lowenfels, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n29-1aw6w8s* No. 39 Nassau street.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—City and County of New-York.—The GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Riker Rockefeller, Pelatiah P. Page, and Amy Willits, the Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this County, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n29-1aw6w8*. No. 39 Nassau street.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, John May, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8th, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28th, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n29-1aw6w8*. No. 39 Nassau street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between DAVID ROUBITZECK and MORITZ TAUSSIG, under the firm name of ROUBITZECK & TAUSSIG, and the East Morrisania China Work, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by David Roubitzeck, who will also sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1873.
DAVID ROUBITZECK,
MORITZ TAUSSIG.

No. 29 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. BIRNEY FELLOWES.
Mr. FELLOWES DAVIS is admitted as a partner, and the business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of D. P. MORGAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, | LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, | BANKERS, | A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates.
Also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

BONDS WANTED
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 per cent. gold First Bonds.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota 7 per cent. gold First Bonds.
New-York and Oswego, New-Jersey and Montclair.
Midland First Bonds.
West Wisconsin First Mortgage 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds.
Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western First Bonds.
South-side Railroad of Long Island First Bonds
St. Joseph and Denver City First Bonds.
New-York City Railroad Bonds and Stocks.
New-York City Gas Stocks.
Brooklyn City Railroad Bonds and Stocks.
Brooklyn City Gas Stocks.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,
No. 26 Broad st., New-York.
Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:
Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company... $4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company... 24,255 82
JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager,
Great Western Railway Company.
1st December, 1873.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
For sale under the terms of the circular of Nov. 14. Apply for statement and circular at No. 119 Liberty st. to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company.—A meeting of the holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the Brady's Bend Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 M., at the office of Messrs. J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine st.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,
JOHN DAY FERGUSON,
Trustees of the First and Second Mortgages.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall st., New-York.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.
BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

$6,000,000
WANTED AS INVESTMENTS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
In consequence of the very many applications that are hourly made to me by CAPITALISTS for valuing property, I will hereafter give this my personal attention, in connection with my other regular business.
JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 1 PINE ST.

FOR SALE
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Per Cent.
GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Immediate Delivery,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY CONTAINS further accounts of the Missouri County Bond cases in the United States Courts; a sketch of Loans on Western Mortgages; the proposition of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company to its bondholders; all the financial news of the week, and the best articles furnished by any financial publication. Price 15 cents per copy. $5 per year.
Publication Office, No. 16 Dey st.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.—$50,000 WORTH OF Harlem stock at par.
No. 76 FULTON ST., CORNER GOLD, New-York.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.
THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY HAS declared a dividend of Thirty per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to all depositors and holders of certified checks or certificates of deposits who are not indebted to the bank either as drawers or indorsers.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.
SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON THE capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1873, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1874.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS TO 1ST JANuary next, on the Seven per Cent. Certificates of this Company will be paid at this office on the 2d proximo. The transfer-books for said certificates to be closed after the 15th inst. and until the 5th proximo.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED,
BY R. S. BAILEY,
NO. 65 WALL ST.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Elysia... Sat., Dec. 13	Trinacria... Wed., Dec. 24
Castalia... Wed., Dec. 17	California... Sat., Dec. 27
Anglia... Sat., Dec. 20	Italia... Wed., Dec. 31

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece. Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M. | Italy. Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
Spain.. Sat., Dec. 20, 3 P. M. |
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Bragg... Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE... DAURE... Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE... LEMARIE... Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT... LACHESNEZ. Saturday, Jan. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin... $125 | Second cabin... $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD... Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE... Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE... Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN... Jan. 7, ——
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH... Jan. 14, ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE... Jan. 21, ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL... Dec. 19.
CORINTH... Jan. 9.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS... Dec. 26.
ETNA... Jan. 13.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, Capt. C. P. SEABURY; J. W. Hawxhurst, Chief Engineer; Geo. Rack, Purser; Dr. Beach, Surgeon; for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on Tuesday, 16th of December.
For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—MONDAY, Dec. 22, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS... Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL... Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK... Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER... Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN... Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC... SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC... SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC... SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
CELTIC... SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 13.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 18.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA... Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA... Saturday, Dec. 27
PENNSYLVANIA... Saturday, Jan. 10
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 30.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)... Dec. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)... Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)... Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct)... Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)... Dec. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

REMITTANCES
TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 8:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M. (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.
For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:30, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.
Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., sleeping cars for Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 8:05 for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connect with Naugatuck Railroad at Bridgeport, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05, 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M. and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.
Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor Hotel, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particular trains, inquire at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 3, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7.
ASSETS OVER $10,000,000.
SURPLUS, $750,000.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 160 NASSAU ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.
Interest at the rate of six per cent., commencing on the first of every month.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.
I. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE —At low prices, blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Dec. 12, Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. S. Kailey, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 140 feet east of Second avenue for $8,000, the purchaser being the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. The property sold very cheap. The remaining sales of the day noticed were disposed of as follows: Sale by N. R. Conner of a house and lot, Thompson street, north of Spring street, adjourned to the 27th inst. Sale by James M. Miller, of the leasehold premises No. 239 Elizabeth street, case settled and property withdrawn; and sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on East Tenth street, west of Avenue A, foreclosure stopped and property withdrawn. Nothing further worthy of interest occurred, and on the street the market continues extremely dull. The sales proposed for next week are all legal, and none of them of any great importance, but a full list of such auctions as are to be held will be published in this column as usual on Monday.

For to-day only one auction is announced viz., sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brownstone front house, with lot 25 by 90, on Madison avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street.

EXCHANGE SALE, FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

4-story brick house and lot East 114th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x100.11 .... $8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

Boulevard, s. e. corner 82d st., 102.2x94x102.2	$6,000
Monroe st., n. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Corlears st., 20.10x80	6,000
Rivington st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Columbia st., 25x100	13,000
Rivington st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Willett st.	8,000
52d st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x98.9	19,300
50th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9	19,000
50th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5	16,000
117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11	12,250
148d st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x99.11, ½ part	2,800
146th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x99.11; 147th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x99.11	10,000
Greenwich av., e. s., 143.7 ft. s. of 11th st., 25x87.10	100
Same property	100
Madison av., s. e. corner 67th st., 20.5x75	50,000
3d av., s. w. corner 48th st., 25x86	40,000
6th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 25x80	100
Same property	100

LEASES RECORDED.

Houston st., s. w. corner Thompson st., 1 floor, 6 7-12 years, per year	$1,600
South 5th av., No. 158, store, &c., 9½ years, per year	1,200

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. JOHN BERRY, No. 73 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR MODERN house in New-York a perfect gem of a house in Rye, Westchester County, forty minutes from 42d st.; complete in every respect; ample grounds; price $18,000; difference cash, if required. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER B. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 42 UNIVERSITY place, for business or private purposes; also, rooms on top floor. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, WITH STORE FRONT, No. 11 Clinton place (8th st.) W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES AND STUDIOS, with pure north light, in building No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing seven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. FIRKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, to let or for sale, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-Av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 19TH ST.; four-story brown-stone, 25x65; location unexceptionable. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 55 White st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAY COOKE, William G. Moorhead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, P. M. Cooke, George C. Thomas, James A. Garland, and Jay Cooke, Jr., copartners as Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, New-York, and Washington, bankrupts.—Eastern District of Pennsylvania, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., of the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Assembly Building, south-west corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, in said district, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Joseph Mason, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

N. B.—Edwin M. Lewis, Esq., has been appointed Receiver. Office No. 427 Chestnut street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia.

JAMES N. KERNS,
413-1aw3w8 U. S. Marshal for said district.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KOHL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Kohl, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BARBER, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the Estate of Samuel Barber, of the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, in said District, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said District.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph F. Davis, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF GENTLEMAN AND TWO ladies, require a suite of three rooms, with private table, for the Winter; must be first-class; private family with no other boarders preferred; best references. Address WINTER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, stating locality and price.

WINTER RESORTS.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER RESORT OF ST. MARY'S, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla.—Climate similar to Southern Italy; sulphur springs, first-class hotel. For circular or information, address BOWMAN & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. People can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held Sunday, in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

P. S.—The morning service will be the THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, SEATS free.—23d st., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Subject—"Believing What We Say."

ST. MARK'S, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. Dr. Ryland, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Samuel Clark, D. D., will preach both morning and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SERVICES SUNDAY, 14TH.
Bible class at 3 o'clock P. M., conducted by Prof. THOMSON.
SERVICE OF SONG, 7:30 o'clock.
Address to young men at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL.
Weekly meetings for prayer for young men only, are on
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
Daily Union Prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock.

AMERICAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A public meeting will be held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Adams') Sunday evening, Dec. 14, at 7:30 o'clock, to express Christian sympathy with the many families and friends recently bereaved by the terrible shipwreck of the Ville du Havre, and especially with the families of Rev. Prof. Pronier, of Geneva, and Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, delegates to the recent General Conference in this City, who, being on their homeward voyage, are reported as among the lost.

Services to be conducted by Rev. Drs. Adams, Tyng, Crosby, Hutton, and Bishop Janes.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancy sts., Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor.—The young men's praying band will conduct the services the entire day, at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited and made welcome.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews; 2:30, spirit communion, and 7:30 P. M., Mrs. S. M. Hall. Subject—"God and Humanity." Persons of all faiths and of no faith are respectfully invited to attend these meetings.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Services at 10:45 A. M., by Rev. Henry Powers. Subject—"Faith and What Comes of It." At 7:45 P. M., by Rev. W. R. G. Mellen. Seats all free in the evening.

AN ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE GIVEN by the Infant Class of the Cornell Memorial M. E. Sabbath-school, 76th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday Evening, the 18th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and at 3:30 P. M. Choral service with next in course of sermons on "Moses;" subject—"The Ten Plagues." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO HEAR Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts., who will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., is expected to preach on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in this church.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand st.—Preaching Sunday, Dec. 14, by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris, morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE ADDRESSED BY Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Rev. L. H. King, D. D., in the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday evening. See extended notice.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Dec. 14, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., will preach, morning and evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—By exchange of pulpits, Rev. Christopher Rhodes will preach Sunday morning; R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, in the evening. Ushers will cordially welcome strangers and furnish them seats. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland Rector.—Sunday, Dec. 14, 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 3:30 P. M., free service, Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., afternoon lecturer. 7:30 P. M. subject—"Anti-Christ, or the Man of Sin."

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER PARK av. and 35th sts.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 14th inst. at 11 A. M. Communion service at 3:30 P. M. There will be no evening service.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE 42d st.—The Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans will preach to the Sunday-school children on the death of Charles S. Pyle, at 10:30 A. M.; the usual sermon of the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45; evening at 7:45. A special lecture to young men and women on "Laying Foundations."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 47th st.—Hours of services 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen A. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited to come.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND CITY MISSION meeting in the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday evening. Gen. C. B. Fisk and Rev. L. H. King, D. D. See extended notice.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway, Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services on Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school at 2:30.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—Rev. M. Miel will preach in this church on Sunday evening, Dec. 14, at 7:30 o'clock, with reference to his proposed work among the French residents of this City.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, Joseph Pullman, Pastor.—Preaching services on the Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Special revival services will be held during the coming week on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evening. The public are cordially invited.

FULTON.—REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., PAStor of Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Hanson place, corner Portland av., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Second Sermon of the Series on the Doctrines." In the evening—"Is Intemperance to be Treated as a Disease, or Crime?" Preaching also next Wednesday evening in the church, by the Pastor. Subject—"The Prodigal Son." A cordial invitation extended to all.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Our schools are fuller than ever.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. John E. Cookman will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "An evening of sacred song" by Philip Phillips, to be followed by a prayer-meeting. All are welcome.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Preaching Sabbath morning and evening, by Rev. Robt. Sloss, Pastor. The evening sermon delivered before the Youth's Missionary Association. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE REFORMED CHURCH, HARVARD Rooms, south-west corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Rev. Jno. L. Lee, D. D., will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK AND REV. L. H. KING, D. D., will address a public meeting to be held in the Forty-third street M. E. Church, (between 6th av. and Broadway,) Sunday evening, in behalf of City Missions and Church Extension. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

HEARKEN TO THE TRUMPET!—THE Prophet of the Judgment Dispensation will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time, Manner, and Object of Christ's Second Coming."

H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE FIRST Mission Baptist Church in Leight st., corner Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

JUBILEE.—THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av., Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—Jubilee services, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this church, will be held Sunday, 14th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Historical discourse by the Pastor, address by Rev. Dr. Zabriskie. At 7:30 P. M., Reminiscences of Sabbath-schools of the Church, by Rev. Dr. Stryker; address by Rev. H. D. Ganse. Old members of Broome Street Reformed Dutch Church and Livingston Reformed Dutch Church are invited to be present.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Mine and Thine." The Pastor's Bible class, free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

METHODISM DECLINING.—THE UNDERsigned will be pleased to receive those friends at his residence who desire to spend the next Sabbath at the reopening of M. E. Church, Parkville, Long Island. Ample provision will be made for visitors. Long Island cars leave Fulton Ferry for Parkville in time for services, at 8:50 o'clock A. M., at 1 o'clock P. M., at 4:45 P. M. Arrangements made for returning after evening services to Brooklyn and New-York. Read the advertisement for order of services and preacher.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Gravesend, Long Island, 309 Grand st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., east of Lexington av.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers. Communion service at the close of the morning session.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODISM DECLINING.—FIRST M. E. Church, Parkville, Long Island, reopening Sunday, Dec. 14, 1873. Preaching at 10:30 in the morning, by Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, of New-York. At 2:30 in the afternoon, by Rev. Wesley R. Davis, of Brooklyn. At 7:15 in the evening, by Rev. I. Simmons, of Brooklyn. Seats free. Church—Corner Lawrence av. and Parkway boulevard, Coney Island. Cars leave Fulton Ferry at 8:50 o'clock A. M., at 1 o'clock P. M., and at 4:45 P. M. Arrangements made for return after evening service to Brooklyn and New-York.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Morning subject—"Building on Christ." First Peter, ii., 4 and 5.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, in Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. A review of the Quarter's Lessons on the Life of Christ, by Benson Van Vliet, Esq. An address on "Patient Continuance in Well Doing," by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller; and at 3, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Many Mansions." Evening at 7:30; subject—"Salvation by Christ."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Jos. C. Thomas at 7:30 P. M. Seats free: all cordially invited.

PROF. C. A. BLANCHARD WILL DELIVER the second lecture in the course on Freemasonry, in the Third R. P. Church, 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 7:45 P. M. Subject—"How is a Man Made a Mason? or, The Ceremonies of the Lodge."

PREACHING FOR THE PEOPLE.—PREACHing in the Hall of the Cooper Union every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

GEO. J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects—Morning, "Pure Religion;" evening, "Memorials of Conflict."

REV. DR. PERKINS WILL DELIVER HIS sixtieth annual sermon at the Mariner's Temple, Oliver and Henry sts., on Sabbath, (Dec. 14,) at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, D. D., LATE Chaplain of United States Senate, will preach Sabbath evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST METHodist Church, Grand st., Williamsburg, Brooklyn, E. D., will preach Sunday morning, 10:30 o'clock, and evening, 7:30, under auspices of O. U. A. M. Topic—"Printers and Printing." Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sabbath, 14th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY, D. D., PASTOR LEXington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 and 2, and prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., LATE OF Massachusetts, will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 169 West 26th st., Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Phillip Phillips expected to sing.

REV. R. S. MACARTHUR WILL PREACH THE annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society in Stanton Street Baptist Church, at 10:30 A. M., Sunday, Dec. 14.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church Sunday at 10:30 and 7:30. Fourth discourse in the evening on "The Prophet of Horeb."

REV. J. M. MANNING, D. D., OF BOSTON, will deliver the second of the special course of sermons in the Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 48th st., Sunday evening. Subject—"The Witness of Unbelief."

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 29th st., on Sunday, Dec. 14, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH, morning and evening, in the Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL ADDRESS YOUNG MEN at 8 o'clock Sunday evening in ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor,
will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock,
And in STEINWAY HALL, at 7:45 in the EVENING.
Subject:
WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BURDENS.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject—"What is Christian Perfection?" Evening subject—"Every place that the sole of your feet shall tread upon, that have I given you." Revival services every night.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5th av., free seats.—Services on Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M. For deaf mutes, at 2:45 P. M. Rev. Mr. Heath will preach in the evening. Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Other days at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 46th st., (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST.—REV. DR. Osgood will preach on Sunday morning. Services every Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

THE MODEL WIFE,
By Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,
The Orator, of Philadelphia, late of Brooklyn,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had of W. A. Pond & Co., Sheldon & Co., Randolph & Co., and under the hall.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS OF NEW-YORK, Brooklyn, and vicinity (including Jersey City and Newark) are earnestly invited to attend a special meeting of the New-York Baptist Pastors' Conference, on Monday, Dec. 15, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of mutual conference on the subject of "Spiritual Life and Activity in Our Churches." Address by Rev. Dr. Fulton.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE House of Mercy will be held in Trinity Chapel on the Third Sunday in Advent, Dec. 14, at 7:30 P. M.; sermon by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, Dec. 14, by Rev. J. A. Grier at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Gallcher, Rector.—Services Sunday, Dec. 14: Morning, 10:30; evening, 3:30.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

At No. 37 Union Square,
HAINES BROS.
Will offer their Fine Assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES at prices to suit the times.
Every Piano-forte GUARANTEED.
A few Pianos, which have been used a little, very low for Cash.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guaranteed unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING REliable, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung pianoforte; also, piano and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SALE OF HORSES.
Notice is hereby given that TWENTY CONDEMNED HORSES will be sold by the FIRE DEPARTMENT on MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1873.
For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

$250 FOR A NEW CITY-MADE, LIGHT side-bar top wagon, and a very fine single set of harness, covered mountings, used but five times; cost $525; must be sold for cash. Call at Waverley Stables, Nos. 147 and 151 West 35th st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., would like to take a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen to board; terms moderate; location pleasant and handy to the depot. Address EDINGTON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom; also single room to let to gentlemen without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; location and house unexceptionable.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table, or board; also, front sunny hall room, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,
East 20th st., a suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for a first-class party; house extra size; locality unexceptionable.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.—Private hotel; good accommodations at moderate price; table de hôte at 6 o'clock. H. LEFLER.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Superior accommodations, consisting of two suites of apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double-house, No. 45 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL RENT fine apartments, with private table, for the Winter or longer; house arranged for small select families. References.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, four rooms, (near Brevoort House,) with private table or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor and alcove and hall room, third floor, with board; references.

A NICE, PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let to a respectable gentleman, at No. 27 East 18th st., corner Broadway.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS TO let, with or without board or private table; house first class; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; also table board.

EAST 12TH ST., NO. 224.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, promptly, male or female, until suited; German, Welsh, Swedes, English, Scotch, &c.; Protestant or Catholic, at the large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; good situations ready immediately.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for her Protestant chamber-maid as nurse for growing children and plain sewer. Can be seen Saturday and Monday, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 78 West 11th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY FRENCH GIRL; is a neat chamber-maid and a very neat sewer; is willing to do waiting or take care of children; has good reference, and will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and to assist in taking care of children. Call at No. 344 East 21st st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO English women; one is first-class cook or laundress; one is good chamber-maid, waitress, or general housework; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED COOK, either in the City or the country, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN, having excellent recommendations for capability, sobriety, honesty; is punctual and obliging; will go City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman, who is a superior cook and thorough washer and ironer, for moderate wages; City or country; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, and pastry; also good baker; can do the marketing if required; good City references. Address M. C., Box No. 92 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND HELP as laundress in a private family, by a very competent and respectable American woman, with best of reference; would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av., or address Cook.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook; City or country; five years' reference from last employers. Call or address No. 415 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, as first-class cook in an American family; is willing to do the washing and ironing; best City references for two years. Apply at No. 32 3d av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman of education, without encumbrance; has practical knowledge, with a faculty of making home appear cheerful and happy; would take any responsible position which does not demand constant physical strength; country preferred; has not resided in the City more than three months, but can give good City reference, and one from where she has resided for twenty years, from responsible parties, easy of access by mail or telegraph. Call or address Mrs. E. Fisher, No. 227 East 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, old enough to understand her work thoroughly; active, strong, and willing; does not ask extravagant wages, and can do every kind of house-work; will cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; City or country; reference the best. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTable girl, with good reference; is a good family cook; an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (Welsh,) for general house-work; has good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; wants a steady place more than high wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure situations for two excellent servants, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 30 West 17th st., where the lady can be seen.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, to do general house-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 747 3d av., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; would take care of a child; no objection to travel. Call at No. 22 Cornelia st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS.—CITY AND country ladies who wish to employ good, faithful, efficient women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOMAN, competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would wait upon an invalid lady; satisfactory references given. Apply at No. 333 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; has two years' references. Apply at No. 20 Jane st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as seamstress and assist with children or chamber-work; can sew on several machines; understands dress-making. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 23 West 20th st., for two days.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business. Apply or address A. Z., care Mr. Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references from last places. Call or address for two days, George, No. 227 East 20th st.

USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—BY A LATELY-landed Irish Protestant young man, with good recommendations, who can do farm-work, groom, take care and drive horses, care cattle, help in the garden, build fires, and whatever is required about a place; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WAITER, speaking English and having several years' reference; wages, from $25 to $30. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37 st., French Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1873,
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
ALSO IN THE EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Will be repeated, the
FOURTH OF THE SERIES,
Robertson's Delightful Modern Comedy of
HOME!
Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of Col. John White.
Each performance will conclude with the amusing Farce entitled
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT will also appear in this entertainment.
In active preparation, a legitimate five-act Comedy, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
Previous to its production,
A CONSTANT VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT
Will be effected by a
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EACH EVENING.
MONDAY, Dec. 15..........SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY..."OURS."
WEDNESDAY...THE LIAR.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.
American Institute Building, 3d av. and 63d st.
BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM ...
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.
THRILLING ARENIC EXHIBITIONS AT 2 AND 8.
NEW ARTISTS AND NEW ACTS DAILY.
TWO HUNDRED MALE AND FEMALE PERFORMERS.
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIANS! DARING TRAPEZISTS!
RENOWNED ATHLETES, ACROBATS, AND GYMNASTS!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
DOORS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 50 CENTS.

THE PILGRIM.
Great Jones st. Special Exhibition on SUNDAY NIGHT at reduced rates. Admission, 25 cents; balcony, 50 cents; children, 15 cents. MONDAY EVENING, benefit of Abyssinian Baptist Church; TUESDAY, Fifty-third Street Baptist Church. Supper after each in the basement. FRIDAY EVENING, First German M. E. Church with lecture and songs in German. Several thousand tickets are now sold for the above.
Apply for benefits.
Other Pilgrims for the country.
Halls to rent.

"BLIND TOM" CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Children under nine years half price.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
TO-NIGHT,
Subject—"Glances Abroad."
(No Postponement.)
"GALAXY COURSE."
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Tickets at No. 5 West 23d st., Brentano's, principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,
JAMES T. FIELDS.
Subject: "Writers of Modern Fiction."
Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

LECTURE
On "IRELAND AND THE IRISH," by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, TUESDAY, Dec. 16.
Admission Tickets, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture at 8 P. M.
Tickets for sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Welsh's, No. 231 8th av.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SACRED CONCERT, SATURDAY EVEN'G., Dec. 13 at 8.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. GULAGER, Vocalist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS,
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

GILMORE,
ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE,
AND BAND OF SIXTY-FIVE MUSICIANS,
MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 15,
AT THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
Admission, 50 cents.

"BLIND TOM" CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Children under nine years half price.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873. GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR,
au8-1aw6m8* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873. CATHERINE GILMARTIN,
au2-1aw6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-1aw6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873. CHARLES H. STRONG, ALEX. T. STEWART, Executors, &c.
n22-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.
JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, } Executors.
d6-1aw6m8* TOWNSEND WANDELL,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.
n22-1aw6m8s* SUSAN B. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON, } Executors.
ALFRED DICKINSON,
au16-1aw6m8s*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.
WILLIAM JOYCE, } Executors of
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN. } John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.
je28-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.
n8-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 81 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
CORNELIUS R. CLARK, Administrator.
jy26-1aw6m8*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Next to Broadway, in 28th st. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. N. B.—Reserved seats may always be secured for a week in advance at the box-office, which is open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50; dress-circle chairs and general admission tickets, $1; reserved chairs in the family circle, 75 cents; family-circle sofas, 50 cents.
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-DAY, at 1:30 o'clock,
ALIXE,
For the last time.
TO-NIGHT, at 8,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Characters by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss MINNIE CONWAY, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, D. WHITING, and others.
MONDAY, second time of LONDON ASSURANCE, (by request.)
TUESDAY, last time of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, after elaborate and costly preparation, will be produced an original adaptation of BELOT'S wierd and intensely dramatic and psychological study of human passion and human judgment, entitled
PARRICIDE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 730 BROADWAY.
** TWO PERFORMANCES THIS SATURDAY.
FAREWELL MATINEE AT 1:30.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE of the LINGARDS.
EVENING AT 8,
Alexander Dumas' latest Parisian dramatic sensation,
DIANE.
ACT II.—Friendship!
ACT III.—Love!!
ACT IV.—Separation!!!
ACT V.—Death!!!!
The drama on each occasion to be followed by Mr. LINGARD'S famous SKETCHES of the celebrities of the world, including Capt. Fry, Hamilton Fish, Commodore J. G. Bennett, Thomas Nast, President Grant, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. ANNOUNCEMENT.
MONDAY, DEC. 15,
Mr. Wilkie Collins' own version of the
WOMAN IN WHITE.
Mr. WYBERT REEVE.........as..........COUNT FOSCO
Box-office now open.

"BLIND TOM" CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Children under nine years half price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Opens 7:15. Curtain, 8 o'clock.
Popular prices.
EDWIN ADAMS,
The Great American Tragedian.

LAST MATINEE of ENOCH ARDEN	LAST PERFORMANCE of RICHARD III.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 2 o'clock.	SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.

MONDAY,
First appearance in his
Great Original Character of
ROBERT LANDRY..........in.........THE DEAD HEART

STEINWAY HALL—MR. DE CORDOVA.
MONDAY, DEC. 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR,
His highly popular and humorous lecture
MRS. GRUNDY.
Doors open at 7:15 o'clock.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

GRAND CHARITY FAIR.
MASONIC TEMPLE,
23d st.
OPENS DEC. 18.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.
CRYSTAL DIAMOND CAVE.
GRAND CUBAN DISPLAY.
SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GRAND MYSTIC STAR FAIR.
Tickets to be had of Mrs. G. W. Dilks,
No. 34 West 9th st.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY, DEC. 27, SECOND CONCERT.
Season tickets, including reserved seats,
to the remaining five concerts,
SEVEN DOLLARS EACH.
Can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
Music by EBEN'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND of SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

"BLIND TOM" CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Children under nine years half price.

LECTURES.

REV. J. D. FULTON, D. D., WILL DELIVER A lecture in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Young People's Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. Subject—"The Force that Wins." Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

LECTURE, AT JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, Thursday evening, Dec. 18, 1873, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D. Subject—"Curiosities of Love." Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.
The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.
Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.
On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty; the next session will begin Jan. 2. Rev. C. B. ABBOTT, Dr. G. B. ABBOTT, Principals.
HARTFORD, Dec. 9, 1873.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JAN. 2.—PUPILS RECEIVED AND NEW CLASSES organized at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph.D., President.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED ABOUT JAN. 1, IN COMmercial branches at PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal; young man from country preferred; full time. Apply personally.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SALVINI.
ONLY SALVINI SAMSON MATINEE TO-DAY.
SALVINI in his powerful rôle, SAMSON.
HIS GRANDEST AMERICAN TRIUMPH.
NEXT WEEK, FINAL FAREWELL AND POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
Signor TOMASO SALVINI,
universally recognized as
THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN,
in consequence of engagements previously made to visit Chicago, New-Orleans, Havana, and Mexico.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, GRAND GALA NIGHT.
FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE and BENEFIT of Signor SALVINI.
Only time of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,
OTHELLO. OTHELLO. OTHELLO.
SALVINI in his world-famous OTHELLO.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
FRIDAY, LAST AND FAREWELL NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT HERE OF SALVINI, and
BENEFIT OF SIGNORA PIAMONTI.
In active rehearsal, Giacommetti's historical drama,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SALVINI in his great rôle..ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX
PIAMONTI......as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND
Scale of Prices: Admission $1.
Reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $1 extra; Private Boxes, four seats, $10; Family Circle, 50c.
Seats for any of the above Farewell Performances can now be had at the box-office, Academy of Music; Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ONLY SALVINI-SAMSON MATINEE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SALVINI in his grand and powerful impersonation of SAMSON, the grandest Biblical performance ever seen.
Admission $1; reserved seats, $2; box seats, $2 50.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents & $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!
Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room!
58,000 PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY SEEN IT!
MULTITUDES — THRONGING — TO SEE — G. L. FOX'S — GREATEST — PANTOMIME!
HOLIDAY CARNIVAL OF FUN!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
Illustrating the adventures of the Merry Hero on his travels. Roars of laughter every night from a myriad of delighted people.
RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!
and an auxiliary force of over 300!
The Prince Docilian..........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty..........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe..........Mr. C. K. FOX
** Seats may always be secured in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...............................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday matinee at 1:30.
EVERY EVENING,
LED ASTRAY. Until further notice, the HIGHLY EMOTIONAL and BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, in five acts and six tableaux,
LED ASTRAY!
Written by Mr. Dion Boucicault, author of London Assurance, Old Heads and Young Hearts, &c., &c.
This work has been composed by this eminent dramatist for the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, to embody the leading features of the company.
COSTUMES, SCENERY, and PROPERTIES ALL NEW.
Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Eliza Weathersby, Emily Mestayer, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
14th st., near 6th av.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the
ENGAGEMENT
of the Eminent Actor,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
in the
LADY OF LYONS,
(until further notice)
Claude Melnotte..........Mr. Chas. Fechter.
Other characters by Mrs. Fanny Foster, Mr. J. J. Carhart, Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Mr. H. Dalton, Mr. C. Allerton, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. B. Lascon, Mr. F. Posey, Mr. T. Aikins.
In the course of Mr. Fechter's engagement, he will have the pleasure of appearing in some of his best known characterizations and in one or more new rôles.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Who will appear in Falconer's Irish drama, in 5 Acts, entitled EILEEN OGE,
Or, DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND
SATURDAY, MATINEE, Dec. 13, at 1:30,
EILEEN OGE.
Bryan O'Farrell..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Bridget Maguire..........Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
With songs, KILLARNEY and BARNEY O'HEA.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU will appear in the original drama depicting American Western life, entitled
KIT; Or, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Seats secured IN ADVANCE at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO. No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
THE VOKES.
THE VOKES
in an entirely new fairy spectacle, the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD;
THE CRUEL UNCLE AND OLD FATHER TIME.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
SPLENDID COSTUMES.
UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 150 LADIES.
Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
CHARMING MUSIC. LEGENDARY TABLEAUX.
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS and his own DRAMATIC COMBINATION.

AFTERNOON AT 2, Last Matinée	EVENING AT 8, Last Night
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, in Buckstone's comedy, in three acts, of MARRIED LIFE.	Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, in Colman's comedy of POOR GENTLEMAN, and TOODLES.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, the eminent comedian, Mr. T. G. RIGGS, first time in the original local drama, entitled the IRISH DETECTIVE; and first night reappearance of WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
EVENING AT 8.—SPECIAL BILL.
THE WIFE AND THE JACOBITE.
Mr. Frank Roche, Mrs. F. B. Conway, and Mr. Lennox.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE MODEL WIFE.
By Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,
The Orator, of Philadelphia, late of Brooklyn.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had of W. A. Pond & Co., Sheldon & Co., Randolph & Co., and under the hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEC. 22.
RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL,
SEMI-CENTENNIAL.
MORTON COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 114, 434, 626, 711, and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

"BLIND TOM" CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Children under nine years half price.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,
Including ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, and other Soloists.
MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 15, 1873.
SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF about $20,000 in a wholesale business having a trade of $200,000 a year; a good chance to engage in a safe, profitable, and established business; partner can have entire charge of the financial department; the very best of references given and required. Address H. A., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BANKING.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PERsons having capital to go into a banking business already established. Any party desirous address Box No. 903 Post Office, stating where an interview can be had.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND CHOP-house, with lease of whole house and furniture complete, on one floor, for sale cheap. Call at No. 141 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST-CLASS gentlemen's TIE-MAKERS.
Apply before 9 A. M., at Ninth street entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

AGENTS.—ACTIVE MEN CAN MAKE MONEY WITH "Lives and Portraits of the Presidents." A beautiful book for a holiday gift. JOHNSON, WILSON & CO., No. 27 Beekman st.

WANTED—A SECOND NURSE TO ASSIST IN THE chamber-work; she must be a young and healthy woman, of good character, and willing to work. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 18 East 49th st.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS salesmen, who can command good paying country trade. Apply to S. S. GRAHAM & CO.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Manning, of Boston, will preach to-morrow evening in the Collegiate Church, in Forty-eight street and Fifth avenue.

The fourth annual ball of the Jefferson Literary Union came off last evening at Tura Hall, in East Fourth street.

Dr. John Lord lectured last evening, in Association Hall, upon Frederick the Great, before a large and appreciative audience.

Mrs. M. J. Westmoreland will speak for the benefit of the free dormitory for women on Tuesday evening next at De Garmo Hall.

Wendell Phillips will deliver his deferred lecture in the Galaxy course, at Association Hall, this evening on "Glances Ahead."

On and after Sunday, Dec. 14, the Free Reading-room of the Cooper Union will be open at 12 o'clock, instead of 2 o'clock, and remain open until 9 P. M.

The "Pilgrim" exhibition for the Germans came off last evening, at the Fifty-third street Baptist Church. On Sunday evening admission can be had at reduced rates.

The tenth annual invitation ball of K Company, Eighty-fourth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, comes off at the armory, corner Fourth street and Broadway, on Monday evening next.

We call attention to the quarterly report of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, found elsewhere in our columns. It will be found of interest to every one concerned in the subject of life insurance.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Chancellor of the Syracuse University, will close the Cooper Union Free Course of Lectures for the People this evening, by a discourse on "Glimpses into the Future," being the fourth of a series on geology.

During the month of November last, forty-one immigrants from Elsass and Lorraine received the sum of $686 30 from La Société Alsacienne-Lorraine in this City for board and transportation. The sum of $42 50 was voted to the widow of Herold, who was recently assassinated.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company announce the receipt of a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, stating that the steam-ship Colima sailed on the 20th of November, having been docked and repaired at a cost of £1,700, and that no general average had been claimed by the company of shippers.

Mr. John B. Fuller, we have ascertained, had no connection whatever with a suit concerning certain rye and bourbon whisky, brought by John Daly against Jacob F. Allen, as stated in Thursday morning's TIMES. Mr. Fuller has never been arrested, and had nothing whatever to do with the case.

The funeral of the late William C. Roberts, M. D., Vice President of the Academy of Medicine, took place yesterday, at 11 o'clock, from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant street. The members of the Academy of Medicine and a large number of prominent medical gentlemen were present during the services.

On the 17th and 18th inst. a people's fair will be held in Olivet Chapel, No. 53 Second street, where groceries and articles of clothing obtained through donations will be sold so low as to be brought within the reach of those in straightened circumstances. Donations will be received at No. 63 Second street.

The Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church to-morrow at at 10:30 A. M., when the Pastor, Rev. Isaac Riley, will give a history of the church. In the evening addresses on the Sunday-school history will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Stryker and Rev. H. D. Ganse.

August Reinhardt, of No. 80 Attorney street, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Reinisch, of the Fire Marshal's Office, on a bench warrant issued by the District Attorney. Reinhardt was indicted on the 10th inst. for arson in the first degree, and is charged with having set fire to his premises at No. 124 Stanton street, on the 19th of September last.

At the annual communication of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, held at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. W. M. Leake, Master; Mr. Wm. Fowler, Senior Warden; Mr. Wm. Johnson, Jr., Junior Warden; Mr. Thomas Carter, Treasurer, and Mr. Fred. D. Clapp, Secretary.

The Eighteenth District Republican Association held their annual meeting for the present year at their hall, No. 437 Fourth avenue, last evening, Mr. John R. Lawrence in the chair. The Treasurer submitted his report, showing the affairs of the association to be in a flourishing condition. After the election of some thirty new members, the meeting adjourned.

The Yale Alumni Association held its second reunion last evening, at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, under the new rule of the society, which provides that a social reunion shall be held monthly. William M. Evarts, Esq., presided. About one hundred members were present. A paper was read by Charles Tracey, Esq., on "Reminiscences of College Life," after which it was discussed by the members.

The Board of Police yesterday decided by resolution that in future the Sanitary Company will protect the Health officers in causing the vacation of premises condemned by the Board of Health, but must not be called upon to take part in the ejectment of the tenants, the Police having no authority under the law to do so. Wm. Duncanson, Inspector in the Street-cleaning Department, was removed, and Gershon Cohen was appointed in his place.

BROOKLYN.

Divers will commence to-day the work of raising the coal-barge Upland, sunk in front of the dry dock in the navy-yard.

The dancing platform at Boulevard Grove was burned last evening, causing a loss of $300. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A fire, originating in a defective flue, in a frame house at the corner of Lafayette and Stuyvesant avenues, yesterday, caused a loss of about $3,000.

Ellen Moran, while hanging out clothes at No. 632 Atlantic avenue last evening, fell out of the second-story window, alighting on her head, and sustaining serious injuries.

The rumor published in THE TIMES yesterday with regard to the Long Island Club has been verified. The fine club-house at the corner of Clinton and Remsen streets has been closed, and the members have determined to sell out the effects.

The body of a male infant, about six weeks old, rolled in an old newspaper, was found yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, on the sidewalk in Bedford avenue near Madison street. The police are of opinion that the case is one of infanticide, and are hunting for the author of the crime.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Board of Finance has ordered a new designation of official city papers to be made after Dec. 31.

E. M. Douglass has been chosen President, G. B. Northrop Secretary, and W. J. Gardner Captain, of the Passaic Boat Club of Newark, for the ensuing year.

The iron castings for the interior work of the New-York Post Office are being made at the works of Charles Carr, at Trenton. They will weight about 500 tons.

It is reported that the abattoir will be removed from Communipaw to the new slaughter-houses at Harsimus Cove, on the west bank of the Hackensack River, on Christmas.

Leading citizens of Camden are taking steps to increase the size of that city by adding to it all the land on the east of Cooper's Creek, the present eastern boundary, to the width of nearly a mile.

A committee of citizens of Woodbury has been appointed to consult with Secretary Robeson and others in order to secure, if possible, the opening of Broad street across League Island to the Delaware River.

The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of the Salem Board of Trade for the next year: W. G. Tyler, President; Wm. Patterson, First Vice President; J. B. Hilliard, Secretary, and J. C. Mulford, Treasurer.

The jury, in the case of James K. Powers, George Finn, and John Denny, indicted for gagging and robbing Samuel Popean, in Paterson a year ago, returned a verdict yesterday acquitting Finn and Denny, but disagreed as to Powers.

A general inspection of the New-Jersey National Guard will be made by the Brigade Inspectors on the 23d of February next, for the purpose of disbanding those companies which are not up to the standard of numbers required by law.

The body of a man much decomposed was found floating in the river near the gas works in Paterson yesterday morning. It is supposed to be that of Caleb M. Graves, who disappeared three or four months ago.

Testimony is being taken before J. W. Lanning, at Trenton, in the case of Smith against Walton, in the quo-warranto to show by what authority the former holds his office as Sheriff of Mercer County. The testimony will not be made public until the case comes up for argument before the Supreme Court.

Garret Vreeland, the young man who disappeared from Jersey City a short time ago, after receiving $[illegible] to pay some taxes on his father's property in [illegible], and who was thought to have been a victim of foul play, has turned up in Sacramento, Cal., and written to his wife, but gives no reason for his mysterious disappearance.

The following convicts from Bergen County have been sent to the State Prison: John Smith, burglary, five years; Erasmus Dyer, house theft, four years; Jane Porter, forgery, six months; John Mauls, receiving, six months; Thos. Stemons, theft, one year; Ellen Burke, grand larceny, two years, and John Nelson, assault, six months.

At a meeting of the Grand Temple of Templars of Honor and Temperance recently held in Paterson, representatives were present from every subordinate temple in the State. Addresses were delivered by Rev. George Hick, of New-York, and Rev. C. L. Woodruf, of New-Jersey, in the Prospect Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on the opening of the session.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

MOVEMENT FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL PROHIBITION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—ACTION OF TEMPERANCE MEN YESTERDAY.

A meeting to complete the organization of a temperance society, to be called the "National Order of Washington," was held at Carmel Chapel, in the Bowery, at 4 P. M. yesterday. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith was called to the chair, and stated the purpose of the meeting to be to take further steps toward the organization of a new national temperance order, one which would not necessarily conflict with any other local or State temperance society, but which would have a political basis—that of prohibition. The temperance men, the Chairman said, wished, by the formation of this new order, to build up a strong public sentiment in the country that would favor prohibition, and the members must pledge themselves to support no man for office who does not favor prohibition. The ritual of the order, said the speaker, had already been adopted at a previous meeting, and provided that the "National Order of Washington" was to be composed of a congress and of State and town organizations.

Mr. F. S. Lambert moved to proceed with the election of officers of the national order, but the Chairman advised the appointment of a committee of nine to nominate such officers, with instructions to report at a future meeting. Some discussion ensued, when it was finally agreed to defer the election of officers for the national order, and to form a State organization. Messrs. Glover, Lambert, Parker, Foot, and Lecture were appointed a committee to nominate the officers, and reported the following:

Governor, Edward Crummey, of Poughkeepsie; Lieutenant Governor, C. E. Gildersleve, New-York; Treasurer, S. E. Remington, Ilion, N. Y.; Secretary, S. D. Foot, New-York; Chaplain, Rev. Nathan Hubbell, New-York; Sergeant at Arms, C. Latour; Constable, Mr. Cleig.

State Senate, No. 1.—A. H. Draper, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Silas Ball, Oneida, N. Y.; J. K. Porter, Buffalo; Gerrit Smith, Auburn; John Hubbard, Green Point, N. Y.; Geo. Bowen, Jr., Syracuse; Dr. C. Farrington, Poughkeepsie; H. R. Stebbins, Rochester; James Hibbard, New-York.

Speaker of Council No. 1, New-York City, F. S. Lambert.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

A committee, consisting of S. Merritt, Jr., Walter Farrington, F. S. Lambert, H. W. Race, and George Hicks, was next appointed by the Chair as a committee on national organization. The committee were empowered to open a correspondence with temperance men in the several States of the Union requesting them to co-operate with the committee in an effort to establish a national political temperance order.

The Chairman of the meeting announced the following as the basis or pledge of the order: "I solemnly promise that I will not make, use, buy, sell, or furnish intoxicating liquors as a beverage. I will in all suitable ways discountenance their use. I also promise to promote temperance legislation, by electing men to office pledged to prohibition."

Mr. Lambert offered a resolution empowering the Committee on National Organization to make arrangements for a grand demonstration of temperance men in favor of the formation of a national order on the above basis, to be held at Steinway Hall within the next two weeks, but the resolution did not prevail.

The Chairman of the meeting was then authorized to call the next meeting, after which a majority of the persons in attendance came forward and enrolled their names as members of the new order.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mr. Sarony, the well-known photographer of Broadway, is constantly bringing his art to a higher pitch of perfection. This may be seen in a visit to his gallery, where portraits of some of our best known public men may be found. The hard and iron lines of the face, as usually represented in common photographs, is softened and subdued under Mr. Sarony's treatment, while at the same time greater accuracy in the likeness is secured. The judicious use of shade, the artistic *pose*, the careful attention to detail, the skillful use of accessories—such as books, curtains, and pictures—in all these essentials Mr. Sarony is without a competitor. He is an artist himself—some of his own crayon sketches and water-colors in his gallery are deserving of very close attention—and hence he brings to the exercise of the photographic art a master-touch which those who ordinarily practice it never dream of. He has some pictures of Mr. Wilkie Collins which we have never seen surpassed in excellence. And even his general collection of cabinet portraits and cartes-de-visite, including many well-known authors, actors, actresses, and others, are finished to a degree very uncommon in photography. Recently a party of Crow Indians visited Mr. Sarony's rooms, and he contrived to get some excellent portraits of them—particularly of a good-looking squaw whom Mr. Sarony christened "Hiawatha." In these and many other specimens, the artist's hand is unmistakably seen. It is no longer a horrible infliction to "go and be taken"—Mr. Sarony has reduced the operation to a very pleasant interview with an accomplished artist, and when the picture is completed, it is a picture which all one's friends are glad to keep.

"MARKET SAVINGS BANK."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in to-day's TIMES under the above heading is entirely incorrect so far as it relates to my testimony. I did not in my testimony express any opinion as to the value of Mr. Man's services, nor did I say that other lawyers would have charged less than he has. I testified that the two papers shown me by Mr. Hadnett did not state what services had been rendered by Mr. Man with sufficient definiteness and detail to enable me to estimate their value. Whether he claims too much or too little, I do not know. W. B. PUTNEY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873.

[Advertisement.]

BUY HATS AND FURS AT KNOX'S.—Ladies, this is a special edict. His stock is dashingly elegant, and his prices low. KNOX's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Castalia, from Glasgow.—Dr. Van Camp, R. Koe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:16 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises.12:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:33 | Gov. Island..3:22 | Hell Gate....4:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, &c., Austin Baldwin & Co.; Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Gladys, (Br.,) Bardo, Liverpool, Bowring & Archibald; Richmond, Hodges, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia; S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia.

Ship Quickstep, Chase, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks T. W. Hurlbut, Dudley, Galveston, C. L. Wright & Co.; Die Heimath, (Ger.,) Kraft, Antwerp for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hilda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Emma Frances, (Br.,) Burns, Buenos Ayres, C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Schiller, (Ger.,) Wischusen, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Mattea, (Aust.,) Cosulichsen, Alloa for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Dinsus, (Aust.,) Albanese, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Countess of Dudley, (Br.,) Pithlado, Cork, &c., S. L. Merchant & Co.; Peggy, (Norw.,) Moller, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; C. E. Pickering, Lowey, Barbados, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schrs. Glanmire, (Br.,) Tufts, Porto Cabello, P. I. Nevins & Son; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow Nov. 26, and Moville 27th, and mdse. and 22 passengers to Henderson Bros. Dec. 8, no lat., &c., passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Delta, (Br.,) Stephens, Cardiff Nov. 21, with mdse. to Archibald Baxter.

Ship Fearless, (of Boston,) Crowell, Iloilo Aug. 13, with mdse. to Fredk. Baker.

Ship Helen Clinton, (of Providence,) Blanchard, Bristol 29 da., in ballast to master.

Bark Pefetta, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Antwerp Oct. 28, in ballast to master.

Brig Carl Petter, (Swed.,) Ohlsson, Rio Janeiro Sept. 24, via Hampton Roads Dec. 10 with [illegible] to [illegible] & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Evening Star, (of Bermuda,) Le Bouf, Singapore Aug. 13, with mdse. to F. Spring & Co.

Bark Sylphiden, (Norw.,) Hagensen, Grimstedt Sept. 29 and Plymouth Oct. 26, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 5, lat. 31 27, lon. 66 15, spoke bark Zarakee Sola, (Norw.,) from London, for Philadelphia.

Bark Branow, (Ger.,) Pasal, Stettin 72 da., via Grimstadt, with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 10, lat. 27, lon. 25, passed bark Omoa, bound W.; 28th, lat. 24, lon. 58, spoke ship Gardiner Colby, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Savannah.

Bark Perseverante, (Ital.,) Bozzo, Antwerp 54 da., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Callarian, Hopkins, Stettin 50 da., in ballast to Bertram Bros. Came a southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Emma, (of Truro, N. S.,) Card, Antwerp 30 da., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Came a southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Cherokee, (Ger.,) Hansen, Havana 17 da., in ballast to J. A. Pauli. Has been 6 da. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, St. Pierre, Mart., 12 da., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Jennie Armstrong, (of St. John, N. B.,) Falvey, Liverpool Oct. 2, via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 9, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, St. Marc's, Hayti, 11 da., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Left no vessels.

Bark Nordskov, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Dartmouth 67 da., in ballast to order.

Brig Albertine Meyer, (Ger.,) Zelck, Bristol 60 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Stalicene, (Aust.,) Vracich, Antwerp 43 da., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Harry, Kane, Pascagoula 15 da., with lumber to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig C. C. Sweeny, (new, 620 tons,) Cole, of and from Harrington, Me., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Addie Fuller, (of Boston,) Henderson, Fernandina 12 da., with lumber to F. D. Whiting—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Henry Parker, Lewis, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Artie Garwood, Young, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Van Brunt & Co.

Schr. L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, Richmond, Va.

Schr. David Ames, Conklin, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr. George Emily, Haskell, New-Haven.

Schr. Annie Carll, Hallock, New-Haven.

SAILED—Barks Geo. Suppicich, for Rochefort; Zulina, for Pernambuco; brigs Sarah Gilmore, for St. Thomas; Amalea, for St. Johns, N. F.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; barks Cotopaxi, from London; Windsor, from Turk's Island; J. A. Brown, from Turk's Island; brigs Rescue, from Sierra Leone; Minnehaha, from St. Martin's.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—Arr., steamer Manhattan, from New-York; bark William, from Liverpool; brig Josephine, from Martinique, for Northport; ship Livingstone, from Antwerp; brig Julia, from Havana.

Sld. bark Douglas Castle, for Liverpool; bark Volunteer, for Havre; brig Fanny P., for Havana; brig Elegansa, for Barcelona; brig D. S. Soule, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 12.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark St. Brothers, from Dublin; bark Mozart, from Bremen; brig M. Tucker, from Havana.

Passed out—Ship Asia, for Bremen.

Passed in for Richmond—Bark Susie, from Liverpool.

Arr.—Schr. Edna, Harwood, from Turk's Island, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—Arr. ship Martha Cobb, from Galway, (previously reported ashore on South Breaker, but got off without damage;) steam-ship Leo, from New-York, (with shaft broken;) bark Industrie, from Rotterdam; Kaffirland, from Bristol; Columbia, from Dordrecht; Johanna Maria, from Bremen; Messel, from Gloucester; John F. Dimmicke, from Liverpool; Montreal, from Antwerp; Nova Scotia, from Belfast; brig Joven Rosalie, from Matanzas; schrs. Winner, from New-York; Carrie Heyer, from Boston.

Sld. ships New-Wabeno, from Charleston; Ironsides, for Liverpool; bark Nederland, for Bremen; brig Idoe, for Montevideo; bark Arsoon, for Bremen; schrs. George Washington, for Baracoa; Gertrude Plummer, for Portland; Enchantress, for Satilla River; Boudern, for Porto Rico; Rosalie, for Harbor Island, Me.; Frederick, for Darien; Sea Bird, for New-York; brig Gerhardina, for Emden.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 12.—Arr. schrs. Geo. H. Squire, Montana, L. & A. Babcock; Florence Nowell, for Lynn; Frances, (Br.,) for St. John; Rachel S. Miller, for Salem; Maria Adelaide, from Port Johnson, for do; Washington, from Portsmouth, for New-York; Ganges, Ellsworth, for do.; Conservator, Boston, for do.; Delia Hodgkins, Portland, for St. Mary's, Md.

Sld. brigs Happy Return (Br.) and Prairie Rose; schrs. G. M. Brainard, Ella Brown, Lottie, Skylark, Florence Dean, and Allston; 10 A. M., calm, thick, and raining.

DISASTER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—The ship Martha Cobb, from Galway, went ashore on the South Breaker this morning in two fathoms of water. She draws 12½ feet. Nothing has been heard from her since 9 o'clock.

SPOKEN, &c.

By bark Evening Star—Sept. 21, lat. 21 S., lon. 63 E., spoke bark Versleveient, (Fr.,) from Port Adelaide, for Mauritius; Oct. 3, lat. 29 S., lon. 41 E., spoke bark Dunpaker, (Br.,) from Singapore, for Liverpool; 15th, off the Cape, spoke ship Nonpareil, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool; same day, passed bark Marshal Pellisier, (Br.,) from Singapore, for New-York; Nov. 9, lat. 4 S., lon. 27 W., spoke bark Frederick, (Ger.,) from Trieste, for Buenos Ayres, 42 ds. out; Dec. 1, lat. 21, lon. 61, spoke schr. Harris, for Antigua.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: City of Chester, Celtic, Polynesian, Askey, Carrelton, Wild Hunter, Autocrat, Maria Pace, Johann Kepler, America, John Mann, and Sampo.

The following vessels have arr. out from American ports: Malleville, Signe, Ercole, Rome, Margaretha, Palmerston, Wallace, Forest, Shakespeare, Guttenberg, Alanco, Meridian, Trinidad.

REDUCTIONS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN ST., and No. 19 MAIDEN LANE,

INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS OF

CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS

TO THEIR LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED AT A

Large Reduction from Former Prices.

Jewelry Department.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY, INCLUDING CHARMS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, STONE CAMEOS, MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, FINE CORAL SETS, &c.

Bronze and Clock Department.

CHOICE SUBJECTS IN HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY, PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM CLOCKS AND REGULATORS.

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RUSSIA AND CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS, DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, WORK-BOX, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502 and 504 Broadway,

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN FURS,

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALTIES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

502 & 504 BROADWAY.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN SEWING-MACHINES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

No More Shuttles, No More Rewinding of Thread to Make the Shuttle Stitch.

Also, without any change of parts, makes a beautiful embroidery stitch, or the single chain-stitch.

The public are invited to examine the machine at the sales-room of the company.

The Lathrop Combination SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,

NOS. 707 AND 709 BROADWAY.

The following report is so interesting that we copy the whole from the *Journal of Commerce:*

GRAND PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE APPLICATION OF BIOMETRICAL SCIENCE.

The Directors of the AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, at their meeting, Dec. 3, ordered the publication of the following report of Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, for the information of the scientific world and the public generally. T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., President.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

To the Directors of the American Popular Life Insurance Company:

GENTLEMEN—Two years have now elapsed since you honored me with the appointment of Surgeon in Chief of your company.

The Practical Experience of these years enables me to speak with great confidence of the practicability and certain results in the application of the true principles and special methods which form the groundwork of the business of this company.

That the safety of any Life Insurance Association largely depends upon the integrity and skill of its medical department needs no argument.

How to secure the most accurate medical supervision in the transaction of this business, so that the deductions as to the *probable* life expectation in every case may be determined, UPON WHICH ALONE A JUST AND SAFE PREMIUM CAN BE BASED, is the problem which all other Life Insurance Companies are now endeavoring to solve.

The Insurance and Medical Journals of the day, also the daily press, teem with articles, all bearing upon this vital question.

The founders of this company alone seem to have instituted from its very commencement the true and grand principles upon which, even with ordinary business management, any Life Association may succeed.

Recognizing at its inception that all men at the same age have not an equal hold upon life, and that VIABILITY, or VITALITY AND LONGEVITY, depends upon other factors than simply present health and age, and that *all the factors* should enter fully into the calculation as to the life's probability in each case, this Company has from the first instituted such methods as would bring out and develop all the facts and circumstances which will have any bearing upon this most important question.

Thus it may be seen that such facts as are given in the ancestral records of a person in connection with the individual's constitution, habits, vocation, residence, general intelligence, instincts, and health, have each a most important bearing as a factor in the complete make-up of the case.

All these points are obtained by our system preliminary to the expense of a medical examination, and upon these alone, in nine cases out of ten, it is possible to judge as to the character of the risk, and the grading by which the premium should be and is regulated or rated.

In the Literature of Life Insurance of the present day you find that the question of how to improve or perfect the medical department of life insurance is the one most earnestly discussed. In comparison with other companies, I think we have just cause to be well satisfied upon this point.

The General Complaint is that unnecessary losses have occurred through the neglect or oversight of the medical supervision in most other companies, and hence an improvement in that direction is earnestly sought.

The Hon. Orlow W. Chapman, Superintendent of the State, shows his just discrimination of the key-note of security in life insurance when he says in his report:

"The desirability of having the best medical examiner possible will be universally conceded. But the question here presented is: What plan can be adopted that will the most certainly secure such? If this inquiry be of no importance to old, it may be vital to new companies."

It is also worthy of mention that, as New-York State has furnished the first company that fully appreciated this fact, so the Superintendent of New-York was the first to draw attention in a "Report" to the importance of this subject.

In a previous report I used these works: "Our blank for the Medical Examiner is very full, and far in advance of any other with which I am acquainted. It presents, when carefully filled out, an almost complete Medical and Physiological history of the applicant; it also affords an independent statement of facts, with which the interested statements of the applicant may be compared, and any error, intentional misrepresentation, or falsification at once detected. There are some improvements or additions to be suggested in these blank forms, which, it is hoped, may add to their perfection and value."

The Improvements then suggested have since been incorporated. We are now able to present a blank which may be filled up by any respectable physician, and which, when considered in connection with all other information afforded by the applicant, and by his family physician and friend's certificates properly filled out, places in the hands of the chief medical officer such a combination of facts in the party's life history, his antecedent inheritances, respecting longevity and disease, &c., as afford an almost unerring basis upon which to form a judgment as to the true character of the proposed risk.

As an evidence of this fact, it may be said without egotism that no other Life Insurance Company ever did or can show by any of their *present methods* of doing business the same results as the records of this Company do in its small number of death losses.

Since my connection with it—now over two years—not a single death has occurred among any of our policy-holders whose cases I have thus far supervised.

This can hardly be referred to chance, for the whole history of this Company in comparison with others shows most strikingly the same fact, as may be seen in the Insurance Commissioner's reports for the past few years. That for the year 1872 shows, under the heading,

Deaths on New Policies, that in the 47 companies doing business in Massachusetts the average deaths to each company are six. Only four of the 47 report "no deaths," and these for other reasons than exist in case of our Company.

In proof of what I have just said, I present the following figures from the

Massachusetts Life Report:

"The same companies, which in their report of death losses to mean amount of insured, exhibit in 1868 a ration of .82, in 1869 a ratio of .91, in 1870 a ratio of 1.02, and in 1871 a ratio of 1.11, show for 1872 a ratio of 1.19."

["The mortality of the current year will exceed even that of 1872, and in but few companies will fall within the table rates." THIS IS NOT TRUE OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR. THE MORTALITY WILL BE NO GREATER THAN LAST YEAR; IN FACT THE RATIO WILL PROBABLY BE A LITTLE LESS.]

Year of organisation.	Ratio of Death Losses to mean am't insured in 1872.	Year of organisation.	Ratio of Death Losses to mean am't insured in 1872.
1843	.94	1862	1.77
1844	1.16	1864	1.36
1845	1.49	1864	1.00
1845	1.30	1864	1.34
1845	.86	1864	1.36
1846	1.32	1864	1.11
1847	1.60	1865	1.32
1849	.92	1865	.77
1850	1.40	1865	1.13

Year of organisation.	Ratio of Death Losses to mean am't insured in 1872.	Year of organisation.	Ratio of Death Losses to mean am't insured in 1872.
		AMERICAN POPULAR.	
1850	1.13	1866	.45
1850	1.34	1866	1.45
1850	.81	1866	.94
1850	1.09	1866	1.29
1851	1.05	1866	.57
1851	1.07	1866	.92
1851	1.13	1868	1.26
1853	2.00	1868	1.30
1858	.87	1868	.89
1859	1.04	1868	1.04
1860	1.34	1870	1.19
1860	1.14	1870	.61
1860	1.08	1870	.86
1862	1.26		
1862	1.58		

Average of all companies........1.19

That the ratio of this Company for this year may not be thought an exceptional case, we give the ratio for each of the years mentioned, viz.:

Comparative Mortality.

Year.	Average all Co's.	Amr. Popular.
1868	.82	.52
1869	.91	.47
1870	1.02	.67
1871	1.11	.46
1872	1.19	.45

It is to be noticed that these ratios are based upon the losses among all the insured—of all the characters and classes—even including those impaired when taken by us.

In the first class constituted of the best six grades, including more than 2,000 RISKS, there were only TWO DEATHS last year! and an average of less than TWO per 1,000 for seven years—and none of constitutional disease! This proves four things: 1st, That GRADES can be recognized. 2d, Proper "selection" will not "run out in seven years." 3d, Best grade-risks do not die of constitutional diseases. 4th, Risk of dying does not in all cases increase with each year of age.

I have given the dates of organization that it may be seen that the young companies, except one, are as defective as the old ones. Indeed, it appears that the New-York companies of the same age as the American Popular, and younger, give a ratio for 1872 of 1.29!!

During the past two years 1,890 applications have passed under my personal supervision. Upon these 930 policies have been issued. Among those thus insured, as I have said before, not one death has occurred.

I may ask, in view of these facts: Is there not truth in our system? These grand results are the answer.

While Other Companies are "groping" for some system by which to improve their medical examinations, evidently defective, as shown by the losses during the first year of insurance more especially, amounting, as the Insurance Commissioner's Reports of Massachusetts for 1871 and 1872 show, from 0 to 34 deaths in the various companies,—this company, by the experience of seven years' steady adherence to its first principles, has taken a front rank in the Life Insurance world.

You can scarcely take up an Insurance journal that does not in some paragraph either acknowledge that our fundamental principles are the true ones for the conduct of the business, or recommend as a new feature some one of our methods practiced since the origin of the company.

Scarcely a Week Passes that officers of other companies do not send for our blanks or call on us for advice; and already we find many of our original questions very properly incorporated in their blanks.

The following extract is from a letter received a few days since, among many others:

* * * * *

"I have examined the blanks carefully, and pronounce them the best I have ever seen. I do not see that they could be improved. No 'slouch' of a doctor could fill one properly. I admire the plans of the American Popular in many respects, and shall take occasion soon to speak of them. When I discover merit, I commend it."

In the future of this Company, as in its past and present, there can be but one result—

SUCCESS.

This is something much more important than a mere *financial* success of a *company*. In the words of another:

"These facts exhibit a grand achievement of science, and establish new-discovered truths of the very highest interest and import to all mankind during all time—indicating the basic data upon which all the interests of every department of human life fundamentally depend."

These principles of biometrical science introduced by the founders of this company are being acknowledged by scientists everywhere; not only in this country, but in Europe also, they are beginning to ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THE MOST EMINENT MEN, especially of the medical world.

In the Insurance Department of the *Medical Record*, of this City, for Nov. 15, 1873, edited by Dr. A. Buck, whose reputation needs no indorsement from me, may be found a lecture by one of the most eminent and widely-known clinical professors in Europe, H. S. Purdon, M. D., L. R. C. P., before his class in Belfast Hospital. In this lecture he quotes from the President of this Company as follows:

"**Dr. T. S. Lambert, of New-York,** believes that in the diagnosis and prognosis of disease the inherited and the internal and absolute condition of the patient are of great consequence and should be specially noted, so that complete reliance need not be placed upon the uncertain or incomplete statements of the applicant. Mature man, in all his sensations, emotions, intellections, volitions, vitalities and longevities, so far as they are physical phenomena, is the co-ordinated resultant of all his organs, and of constantly varying external conditions. Among the most important antecedents to consider in valuing an individual life, is the longevity of ancestors. Inherited disease usually appears at about the same age in the inheritor as it did in the person from whom it was inherited. For example, phthisis. In some cases, however, it occurs much earlier in descendants than in the ancestors; but the general rule is, that inherited fatal diseases have their issue at about the same age in a subject as that at which a near ancestor died of the same class of diseases.

"The *special* tendency exhibited by some diseases to appear in the offspring of those affected with them may, and frequently does, remain latent for years, or even for the life of the individual. The next generation, however, sometimes suffers from the same class of complaints; consequently the medical referee must not only look to the parents of the applicant, but to his grand-parents, and, indeed, to his whole family record."

Also, to show how rapidly and extensively our ideas are permeating Europe, I will read a brief extract from the *Deutsche Verricherungs Zeitung*, of Berlin:

"There is no reason why Life Insurance Companies should not use judgment and discretion in reference to the circumstances of each particular case, and adjust the premiums charged in accordance with such circumstances. This is what is done by Fire and Marine Companies. They modify their terms, making them larger or smaller, according to the nature of the risk. In Life Insurance, also, the liability incurred by a company in assuming various life risks which are widely different in their nature (as the risks usually insured as sound really are) cannot, in the nature of things, be correctly estimated by any fixed and inflexible rule."

I may, therefore, again say of our Company: It has been, is, and ever will be, a SUCCESS. For if it should stop to-day as a company, the ideas which it has established will live forever to bless mankind in a thousand ways. SCIENTIFIC TRUTHS, ONCE BORN, NEVER DIE.

But as our motto is Progress, and as nothing comes without effort, I now propose to indicate to you one or two ways in which it seems to me our future efforts, with your approval and aid, will reap advantage from the grand success already achieved. * * * *

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
SURGEON IN CHIEF AND VICE PRESIDENT,
American Popular Life Ins. Co.

[From an Editorial by Hon. Erastus Brooks in the New-York Express.]

SCIENCE OF LIFE.

Nothing is more wonderful in the progress of the world than medical knowledge, applied to biometrical science, and now made use of in life insurance. The report of Dr. Moreau Morris, Surgeon in Chief of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, in the EXPRESS, shows results, we think, more remarkable than have been published before. In 930 policies issued upon 1,890 applications examined by him for insurance in two years, not one person died. This result is so unlike all other reports we have ever seen or heard of that it may be attributed to extraordinary skill, growing out of good judgment, thorough knowledge of the cases, and complete investigations both of the ancestry and personal condition of the persons insured. But for our own knowledge of the truth of this report, we should say that such a result was impossible—so much does it seem like chance, fiction, or a piece of fortune-telling. What is important to everybody in such a report as this, is the fact that life depends not alone upon present age and health, but also upon *ancestry*—it may be for many generations. The probabilities of future life, accidents apart, have before been told with astonishing accuracy by men understanding the human frame, constitution, and inheritance; but till now we have seen no such results as in this report. We therefore ask attention to it, as found in our columns, and wholly upon the merits of the subject. The Psalmist prayed that he might know the measure of his days, and most persons would be glad to know the probabilities of a life, founded upon scientific investigation; but here are rules laid down, based upon years of investigation and study, which almost solve the problem. In a business way the subject is of intense interest to families and to all interested in life insurance; but as a moral and intellectual question the subject is of still greater interest to all who believe in man as the lord of creation, or that—

"The proper study of mankind is man."

The following is from the pen of the editor in chief of the *Journal of Commerce:*

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE.—We have usually noticed the annual reports and other publications of this insurance company with something of an *if*, as much as to say that the theory upon which its business is conducted is very remarkable if confirmed in a series of years by corresponding practical results. The statements now presented in our advertising columns, as matters of fact and record, are certainly worthy of most profound consideration. The report of Dr. Morris is a very able and interesting document, and appears to confirm the extraordinary system adopted by the company, with the fullest possible evidence from actual experience. Nothing that we can say will be half as interesting as the report itself; and no advertisement that has appeared for a long time in our columns has afforded better matter for study, or a more graphic narrative for ordinary reading, than this official document, of a class usually dry in principle and detail. The satisfied look on Dr. Lambert's face, as he handed us this report yesterday, was both title-page and index to its contents, and we heartily commend it to our readers, not doubting that they will catch from its perusal a portion at least of his inspiration.

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